

SEPTEMBER

File

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 13. No. 37.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1849.

Whole No. 664.

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

Shackelford, & Grason, Factors & Commission Merchants, No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Tender their services in the Factorage & Commission Business to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to J. FORNEY & SON, YOUNG & NISBET, WOODWARD & PORTER,

WILKIN, BANKS & Co., Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 3, main Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO., Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British

DRY GOODS, No. 9, Hayne Street, April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Saddlery Ware-House, CONDUCTED BY JENNINGS & CO.

No. 165 Meeting Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

JOHN ROBINSON, JAMES K. ROBINSON, JAMES M. CALDWELL,

MANUFACTURERS AT NEWARK, N. Y. ROBINSONS & CALDWELL, FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MAGWOOD'S WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Warehouse and Commission Business, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully renew the tender of their services to their friends and the public generally in the above business.

THEIR EXTENSIVE FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Railroad, and they continue to receive cotton and other commodities, per Railroad, without any charge for Drayage.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALES ROOM on Broad Street, where one of the partners may at all times be found. Liberal advances made, when required, on DRY GOODS in store.

DANTIGNAC & EVANS, February 27, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte, Book Music, and Stationery Depot.

THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufacturers of Boston & New York, all of which are WARRANTED of excellent tone, and are also a very large assortment of Music for all Instruments. A large quantity of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, all on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and Foolscap Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Stationery and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or on credit.

Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F. T. Wray's,) Drug Store, Broad Street. February 27, 1849.

Pavilion Hotel, OLD STAND, Corner Meeting and Hassell Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Formerly of the Charleston Hotel. March 6, 1849.—Am.

HOTELS, City Hotel, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, BY P. CONDON. March 6, 1849.

Drawing and Printing, DR. GLEIZE, takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Benton and adjacent counties, that he will open on the 20th inst. of main street opposite the silver smith. A school for young ladies, in which will be taught Drawing and painting, and the French language in its native pronunciation.

TERMS: Drawing and Painting, 10 00 per. French language 10 00 per. He will also engage to take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms. July 31, 1849.—44

New York and Savannah

LINE OF OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE, Capt. THOMAS LEON, (late of the Wm. Sea brook,) leaves Savannah for New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, and on every alternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,250 tons burthen, built expressly for this trade in the most substantial manner, and with every regard to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNESSEE, is equally ready, and will take her place in the line in a few days, so that one will leave New York and Savannah every WEDNESDAY.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, is hoped will be tried and only appreciated.

For freight or Passage, apply to PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 191 Front St., March 6, 1849.—1y.

Washington Hall, ATLANTA, GA.

BREAKFAST and dinner House for passengers. Meals served in due season for the departure of the cars. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

HOLCOMBE & RICE, H. C. HOLCOMBE, Z. A. RICE, March 6, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has taken that well known House, the U. S. Hotel, located in the central part of the City of Augusta, and solicits a share of public patronage.

G. FARGO, N. B. Greenville and Savannah Stage Office at this Hotel. Feb. 27, 1849.—6 m.

THOMAS C. NISBET, Factor & Commission Merchant, SAVANNAH, GA.

Will give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. Liberal advances will be made on Produce in store.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, and Implements for Farm and Garden use.

THE subscriber has on sale at his AGRICULTURAL DEPOT, No. 289 King Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of all articles in his line, needed by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw-Cutters, Corn Shellers, Manure-Forks, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact, almost every variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH, Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.

GEORGE OATS, DEALER IN Piano Fortes, Music, Books & Stationery, &c., 234 & 236 King St., at the Bend, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers of Boston & New York, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, N. Y., all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music, Books and Stationery for sale very low for cash or city acceptances.

April 10, 1849. 1y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the vicinity into the town of Wetumpka, north-east of the public square where he has made and is still making extensive improvements for the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call.

J. W. GWINN, Jan. 30, '49.—1y.

PADELFORD & FAY, Commission Merchants, Bay Street, SAVANNAH, A

Committed To the jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 9th of August, 1849, a negro man a runaway slave who says he belongs to John Brown, a trader of North Carolina, Rockingham County, and says he left his owner near Wetumpka, Ala. said boy has a yellow or copper complexion, and has one front tooth broke off, and calls his name Bethie. Said boy is about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor, Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

Committed To the jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 8th August, 1849, a negro man a runaway slave who says he belongs to Wm. Bowman. Said boy is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of black complexion and calls his name BELL; he has a small scar on the left side of his face.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor, Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

American Hotel, Corner King and George Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C. By F. A. HOKE.

(From the Charleston News.)

EMBLEMS.

BY MRS. M. ST. LEON LOOD.

I saw a snow-white lily, The fairest of its race; Beneath a fostering hand it grew In loveliness and grace:

A storm cloud gather'd over it, And burst upon its head; It yielded to the shock and lay Low on its grassy bed.

A young and gentle maiden Dwelt in a princely dome; The pride and happiness of all In her own native home.

Not love nor anxious watching Their cherished one could save; And like the lily's fragile flower, She found an early grave.

In a sweet cottage garden A modest violet grew; And meekly to the passer by Upturned its eye of blue;

One in the crowd admiring With rude hand plucked the flower, The fragrance stole—then cast it by— "Twas wither'd in an hour.

Within that vine clad cottage Was innocence enshrined, Beauty—oh! minion rare on earth— With pure and lovely mind,

With words of wakening power, And like the violet, faded—lost— Was that sweet cottage flower.

I saw the slender ivy Cling to a ruin'd wall; It strengthen'd and sustained the pile; Which totter'd to its fall;

And by its green leaves cover'd The time-worn towers look'd gray. It braved the summer storm and blast— Of many a wintry day.

A noble heart was breaking Beneath its load of care; But there was one whose gentle voice Forbade him to despair.

With words of deep affection She cheer'd his onward way, And like the ivy green and bright, Smiled on the darkest day.

I saw a rose unfolding And watch'd it day by day; The dew and sunshine nourish'd it— Could that sweet flower decay?

The autumn Wind blew rudely And chill'd its tender form; For bright it was, and beautiful, To bide the coming storm.

An infant in its beauty Slept on its mother's breast; Death came—her bud of earthly hope, Droop'd to its lowly rest.

Alas for that young mother! Her brightest dream is o'er; For wither'd rose, and spirit fled, Time never can restore.

Thus is each flower that springeth A type of woman's heart; Of weakness, gentleness and strength, Of hopes that soon depart:

Of fading youth and beauty, Of fleeting truth and love; Of fondness tender'd here on earth, To be renew'd above.

Then let us in the passing Of summer flowers away, Learn that we hold no mortal life A tenure frail as they;

And guard the germ of virtue With watchful, jealous care, That it may spring beyond the skies, And bloom in fading there.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S FARM.—The farm of Gen. Washington, on Mount Vernon, contained about fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of two, three and five miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.

Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following fact: In 1777 he had 580 acres in grass; sowed 200 bushels of oats; 600 acres with wheat, and as much more corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c.; and one hundred and fifty with turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses, one hundred and twelve cows, two hundred and thirty-six working oxen, heifers and steers, and five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1786 he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs for the use of his family, and provisions for his negroes, for whose comfort he had great regard.

THE HAPPY GIRL.—Ay, she is a happy girl, we know by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits. Day in and day out she has something to do, and she takes hold of work as if she did not fear to soil her hands or dirty her apron. Such girls we love and respect wherever we find them—in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before your face, or glower upon your countenance. They have more good sense and better acquaintance with the things of this world than most girls. They are firm and bustle bound girls in comparison with these? Good for nothing but to look at; and that is rather disgusting. Give us the industrious and happy girl, and we care not who worships fashionable and idle simpletons.

Recognition of Hungarian Independence.—The New York Journal of Commerce mentions, that the Cabinet at Washington have recognized the new Hungarian Republic, and that General Taylor will probably appoint a diplomatic agent thereto at an early day.

From Dr. Baird's Lectures.

Spain—Its Religion—Italy—Its Position, Face of the Country, Education, &c.

The lecturer was met this evening by a large intelligent and attentive audience, and his remarks, given in his peculiarly happy conversational tone and manner, were highly interesting. He commenced with a few additional remarks upon the subject of the last lecture, and first, concerning the state of religion in Spain.

As I have already said, the only religion tolerated in Spain is the Catholic, according to the present constitution; but there is far more liberality of feeling in regard to toleration, than was formerly. They would permit the circulation of the Scriptures among the people, and tracts and religious books are already distributed to some extent, a freedom which would not have been allowed at all fifteen years ago. There is not enough done by foreign missions to circulate the Scriptures there, although a great deal was done in this respect by Dr. Barrow, who remained in the country five years.

All of you know that Spain was formerly celebrated for the great number of its convents and monasteries. These have been, almost the whole of them, broken up, in the time of Queen Christine, when Espartero was regent.

This was because the monks, of all orders, and almost without exception, took part against Queen Christine. In consequence of this, the Christians, as they were called, when they got the upper hand in 1838 or '40 almost annihilated the monasteries. They were confiscated and ordered to be sold. It was very easy to sell the lands, but the sale of the houses was a great difficulty, and therefore many of them are uninhabited and abandoned; others, however, have been applied to various uses. In Seville, with seventy thousand inhabitants, there were formerly seventy monasteries. They are now all abandoned except three or four, and when the few monks yet remaining in them die, they will be entirely unoccupied. Cadiz formerly had twenty-two of these monasteries, but they are all abandoned except two or three. Some of them are yet very beautiful. There is a monastery four miles from Cordova, on the opposite side of the Guadalquivir, from which the city is one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw. It was tenanted by three or four old monks, who told me that it would soon be sold. The monks in Spain, or some of them, especially the Capuchins, had more monasteries than all the rest of the world put together, but they are now, as we have said, appropriated to other uses, entirely abandoned, or in ruins.

With regard to the proper pronunciation of Spanish names, I will remark that their *j* is like our *k*; they therefore say *maho* and *meha* for *majo* and *maja*, and the *Tagus*, which is with them spelled *Tajo*, they pronounce *Tayho*. Their *e* is also like our *e*, though more like the Greek *e*; Xeres is therefore pronounced *Hueres*.

Their *i* is the English sound of *i* properly, so that it is not true that this sound is found only in the English language, as has been sometimes asserted. Vera Cruz is with them *Varyah Krooth*. The language altogether is a most beautiful one, and the Portuguese is like it, though perhaps not equal to it. Some of their expressions are also beautiful—they say *adieu*, *i. e.*, to God I commit you. The French *adieu* is common all over Europe, in some form. In the north they say *adieu*, shortly, and in the country we say *adieu* or something like it. But we lose sight of its true and beautiful meaning, "to God," and think that it means something like "good bye," and nothing more; and who would recognize, in these tender words of parting, its original meaning, "God be with you." In French, the *adieu*, and in Spanish the *adios*, are very strikingly shown, as is also another common expression of the latter, *cuando Dios*—I go your worship, with God.

I now call your attention to Italy, which is the smallest of the three peninsulas that project from the south of Europe, being about half as large as Spain and Portugal, and not much more than half as large as Greece and Turkey. I do not think it contains more than a hundred thousand square miles, or that it is larger than New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined, all the people in Europe who speak Italian number about twenty-four millions. Its shape has very properly been compared to that of a boot, with the island of Sicily at the toe, like a public about to be kicked away. It is divided into a number of States; at the south there is the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, one being the island of Sicily, and the other the northern part of the peninsula, which we sometimes call Naples; north of this are the States of the Church, or kingdom of the Pope, stretching from sea to sea, but not of any great extent, and only three millions of inhabitants; next comes the duchy of Tuscany, with a million and a half of people, whose capital is Florence; then comes Parma, with half a million, and Modena with about the same number of inhabitants; then comes the kingdom of Sardinia, including Piedmont on the north, Savoy, which ought to belong to France, on the west, Nice and Genoa on the south, and the island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean, and containing five millions of inhabitants; lastly, the Austrian part of Italy, and the most northern in Lombardy and Venice, with five millions more of inhabitants. These are the seven governments proper of Italy, and if we take into account the little

republics of Monaco, on the Gulf of Genoa, in the south of Sardinia, and San Marino, in the Papal States, there are nine. Corsica, an island just north of that of Sardinia, and in which Napoleon was born, belongs to France, and that of Malta, south of Sicily, to Great Britain. If we wish to be more strict and include these two, there are eleven States in which Italian is spoken.

There is no part of Europe which has played so important a part in the history of the world as Italy. Possessing Pagan Rome, she governed the world for almost twelve centuries, and with Pagan Rome she exercised a great influence on the destinies of the world for twelve centuries more. Whether she will continue to exercise this influence, remains yet to be seen. By glancing at the map, it will be seen that Italy is admirably situated to exert a great influence on the world. Rome was as well situated as it is possible for an empire to be, in the midst of all the countries about the Mediterranean, which were the finest countries in the old world, and possessing them all. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that it became so powerful, and it would be possible for another great empire to be established in the same situation, if it was not that civilization has since so much advanced, and so many great kingdoms fixed in Europe, which would counterbalance all that Italy could do. On the Tiber river which separates Lombardy and Venice from Sardinia, there has just been some very hard fighting, but it will be seen that the Austrians have acted with much prudence in the matter. The cause is well known, for Austria has been told by England and France at headquarters that she must not cross the Po without asking their consent, and she has too much sense to disobey.

In describing the condition of Italy, let me say to you that there are two portions of it which are totally dissimilar. In the north is the valley of the Po, which is two hundred miles from east to west, and ninety from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the Alps, and on the south by the Apennines, to a great extent, and being one of the most fertile in the world, it is a magnificent situation. The Po is boatable to some extent, and steamboats of small size run upon it. At its mouth, it forms a delta, where they cultivate rice to a great extent. The country is very level, though there are in some parts insulated hills and even mountains. It is cultivated like a garden, and the mode of arrangement is in a great majority of cases as follows—there are two rows of mulberry trees along the road, at the foot of which they put two or three vines. Beneath the trees they sow oats, which will grow where nothing else will, and then there is an interval of wheat or some other grain; next to this comes the two rows of mulberry trees, and so on in some cases for many miles in the vicinity of the Alps, and even a distance up their sides. They raise a good deal of wine, while the leaves of the mulberry supply them with food for their silkworms.

The second, or peninsular part of Italy, is entirely different, and is covered with mountains; between them are valleys, which well cultivated. There are no plains but of very limited extent. South of Rome is in which was ancient Cambrania there is a plain between the Apennine mountains and the sea, which became more narrow, until at last, in the south, the mountains come almost down to the shore. The great wonder is how this mountainous district can sustain so large a population, for there is hardly any agriculture. All the islands about Sicily, too, however insignificant, are covered with mountains, with the exception of Malta, which is nearly level. This is fertile, although it has required a great deal of cultivation and care to create a soil and make it productive. The small island of Elba, near the coast of Tuscany, in which Napoleon spent a year on the occasion of his first banishment, is emphatically mountainous, and with its cone-like rocks rising directly from the water, may be seen from a great distance. None of these mountains are so high as to be covered with snow all the year round, except Etna, on the island of Sicily, which is a volcano. The top of the cone, from the cinbers and ashes thrown out, is inhabited to a great distance up the sides, and there are several where the land is cultivated, notwithstanding the danger of living so near the volcano. The peninsular part of Italy is cultivated very different from the valley of the Po. Instead of mulberry trees and wheat, it is covered with olive orchards to a great extent. The productions are oats, barley, peas, beans, and corn. In the month of July they boil the latter, and old men and women sell in the streets as they do here, with the same cry, in their own language, of "hot corn." Fruits, also, are abundant, and particularly the olive, fig, orange, lemon and pomegranate. In the south there are tropical fruits, and you find the almond in Sicily and the black pepper in Malta.

If you were to travel in Italy, you would be struck with its beauty—its coasts, bays and mountain scenery are very fine. When I was in Italy, I went from Venice to Turin directly through the valley of the Po, and it occupied ten days. Here the harvest was nearly ripe, the weather was very warm, and every thing looked beautiful—to the north, the Alps were covered with an immense mass of snow, and so were the Apennines to the south. It was one of the prettiest and most refreshing sights I have ever seen, even if it was impossible to take advantage of these cool summits.

The manufactures of Italy are very insignificant. From Tuscany we get straw hats and bonnets, and some little

silk and velvet, and from Rome and many other cities, there is a considerable exchange for statues and paintings. The commerce is almost nothing, and you would be pained to go into the large cities and see how utterly insignificant it is, and what a small number of foreign vessels lie in their ports. This is caused by the bad government and the division of the country into so many separate States. I suppose we have not more than ten ships that visit Italy during the whole year. The coasting trade and interior commerce is also very insignificant, owing to the same causes.

There were formerly bad roads in Italy, until Napoleon went there, who for his labor in this respect, deserved the title of the Imperial Roadmaker. He constructed several good routes, but they are improved very slowly, and there are only two railroads in Italy—one is from Venice to Milan, which is not yet completed, but soon will be, and will be a hundred and twenty or thirty miles in length. The other is from Naples, around the Bay of Naples, about twenty miles distance from the city. The present Pope gave permission to construct a railroad from Rome to Bologna, but the project has been retarded on account of the political difficulties there. Travelling on the great routes, therefore, may be accomplished with considerable comfort, as the hotels are generally very fine, except the small ones in the villages. If you go off the main routes, you may travel in *volture*, as the French call it. A *cellerino* supplied the conveyance and every thing needed, for so much money per day. It is slow travelling at thirty or forty miles a day, but it is the true way to see Italy, and the *cellerino* is willing to take you all over the country.

As to education, I am sorry to say that the government of Italy has done very little: with the exception of the Austrian part, there has been in reality nothing done, for it is a singular fact that notwithstanding the despotism of Austria, her possessions are the only part of Italy where there is any education of the masses. The present Duke of Tuscany seems to intend some attention to the subject, and the present Pope began the promotion of education at the beginning of his reign, and even went as far as to establish night-schools to educate ignorant adults. The Catholic Church, however, has not raised a finger to promote education among the masses, and the fact is shameful, and almost unaccountable. I told them, when I was there, that instead of raising money to establish schools here, they had better let about five hundred Yankee school masters go there, and give the people some idea of education.

Italy ought to be the best educated country in the world, but bad legislation and opposing interests have retarded every thing. The Sisters of Charity, who are generally energetic in such a cause, have not half the energy of those of France, and we find that when the plague visited Italy, they were obliged to send to France for Sisters of Charity to nurse in the hospitals. I do not believe that the climate produces these effects at all—it is not enervating nor exceedingly warm, no warmer than it is here. The sea-breeze comes so regularly that the climate must, from the necessity of the case, be mild. The climate did not enervate the old Romans, and it was a healthy climate when they lived in it. They drained the marshes, and even the Pontine marshes had several villages established upon them. If Italy had a good government and a pure religion, it would be one of the most elevated countries in Europe. As to the higher education, there are universities and colleges, three of which bear a very considerable reputation; the first two are those of Padua and Padua, both in Lombardy, and the third in Pisa, in Tuscany. There is no university at Rome, the one previously there having been discontinued; there are instead several colleges. The Italian universities, even those I have mentioned, are by no means equal to those of the Germanic; the mode of instruction in the former, especially in the branches of morals and philosophy, is very much behind the age. Nevertheless, Italy has produced a great number of distinguished authors, and for the simple reason that the people, having nothing to occupy them in commerce or manufactures, turn to authorship as a last resource. There are now some very distinguished men among them, but they labor under great disadvantages from the non encouragement of the government. There is no copyright which may be granted that will have authority over all Italy, and the consequence is that a book is stolen all most as soon as it is printed.

I will speak now of the Italians themselves. People here suppose that they are a very lazy and extremely worthless race, but this is a great mistake, in my opinion. Their laziness proceeds from a want of something to do, and they gladly accept any kind of work offered them. They are a fine looking people, and there is a great deal of beauty among the higher classes, where they can take care of themselves. The masses, though generally well formed and handsome, are sunburnt and somewhat rough looking. The brunette, or olive complexion, is almost universal in Italy, there having been very little Gothic blood there, and the little Norman blood that was, has long since been expelled.

As to intellect, no one who knows the Italians will deny that they have genius and skill enough. Their business cannot be helped until manufactures of commerce are established. The harness of the great cities have been much

misrepresented, and dress much better than described by the English. They are willing to work, and if you ask one to do something for you, there are a dozen to contest the office. They are ingenious enough, as is proved by the following circumstance. The English Parliament appointed a committee some time ago to inquire into the state of manufactures. They examined, among others, a proprietor who employed nine hundred workmen, and they asked him what nation of laborers he found most ingenious and expert, and he said, without hesitation, "the Italians." "Which next?" asked the committee, and he said, "the French," the next were the Swigs, the next the Scotch, and the next Germans. "And where do you place the English?" asked the committee. "Last of all," he replied, and he was right, for the mass of the English are stupid. He employed no Yankees, but I think if he had, he would not have placed them behind the last.

A SUNNY SPIRIT.—How beautiful it is! A spirit of cheerfulness and readiness to enjoy, of genial humor, of warmth and gentleness and hopefulness of feeling, of charity and kindness, of peaceful faith, of brightness, of fancy and clearness of thought and the joyful appreciation of all that is beautiful! What a charm, such a spirit spreads about its possessor! How happy and how tranquil are the family circles amid which it prevails! How does it make the common world of the soul which it pervades as musical in their flow as brooks in June! How sweetly does it retain its serenity against the strong impulse of opposition! How does it enlighten that portion of life which is overhung and shadowed by sorrow or by peril! How does it imbue with beauty the Literature or the Art of the mind that it is dwelling! How does it convert even the infirmities of old age, which it cannot dissipate, into occasions of pleasant remembrances and pleasurable anticipations: as the sun at evening lines the thickest clouds with pearl and silver, and edges their masses with golden sheen! And how does such a spirit, as the evidence and the result of faith in Christ, and of delightful trust in the Divine Father, correspond with all that is sublime in holiness, and grand in self-devotion, and powerful, and uplifting in belief of Truth! How does it find its fitting and natural consummation, after Life's day is done, amid the Rest and Peace of Heaven!

Who would not have a "sunny spirit?"—that charming influence of Christianity; that sweetener of Life; that beautiful essence, pervading our thoughts; that fruit of gentle submission to the Divine wisdom; that Shadow of God's Home, as Plato said the light was of His Body! No felicity of organization, no effort of the will, no friendly guidance—ance & education alone can give it, can render it perfect, or make it permanent. But in Christ Jesus, through faith in him, and the reception of his spirit, and joyful in his redemption, we may all find it.—Independent.

More Rebellion.

We have heretofore given several instances of rank rebellion among the original supporters of what has been by way of called Taylorism. We have now to record another case of open and undisguised revolt in the very seignior of Mr. Clayton himself—little Delaware. An able paper, heretofore whig—the *Blue Hen's Chick*—which was one of the first to run up the Taylor flag, now speaks thus of the administration:

We were among the very first to hoist the flag of General Taylor for the presidency, because we thought him honest, independent, and capable. All admit that but for our support, he would have lost Delaware; all the independent, unpartisan whigs and democrats went for the *Old Hero*. We understood from his letters, &c., that he would administer the government on principles of the early Presidents—having no friends to reward, no enemies to punish. We have been disappointed: proscription has been the order of the day.

We expected the friends of Taylor to supersede the old hands as fast as the commissions expired; but no sooner except for gross and palpable incompetency or impropriety. Instead of this the guillotine has been at work in the appointments the best whigs have been neglected, or treated with contempt. The real friends of Taylor have been almost *mutilated*, at their recommendations utterly disregarded, and the best of an unprincipled clique been taken for the voice of Delaware freemen will not tamely bear to be trampled upon. Democratic whigs have the spirit, the will, and the power to do justice to themselves when chimes and cabals would put their feet upon their necks like snakes. Remember, *citizens, your doom is coming.*

CALIFORNIA COIN.—We yesterday had the pleasure of holding in our hand one of the new California gold coins. It is about the size of a \$5 U. S. gold piece, but it is not quite so handsome. On one side it has the American eagle, with the inscription, "California Gold," without alloy. On the reverse it has a circle of stars with the inscription, "Full Weight," "Half Eagle," "San Francisco," "N. G. N." "1849." The edge is smooth and not

The Heroic Hungarians.

A CLEAR VIEW OF THE CASE.

A British officer has written a letter to the Albany Evening Atlas, in which he gives a bold and comprehensive view of the war in Hungary, its motives and objects, and the importance of the issue to mankind. He says that, practically, according to the ordinary ways of Providence, more hinges on the victory or defeat of the Hungarian cause than on any one thing whatsoever. If Hungary be crushed, humanly speaking, despotism will gain the upper hand throughout the continent. If she be victorious, and not be diplomatically into false moderation, the consequence will be, not simply the upsetting of the house of Austria, but the republicanizing of all Christian Europe.

Russia and Austria, he says, are both remarkable for perseverance, but both are now, are somewhat crippled. He reckons the population of Hungary and its dependencies at 14,000,000—the Magyars 5,000,000; the Germans 1,300,000. The Germans of Transylvania (where they are called Saxons) mostly descend from a colony settled seven centuries ago. In Hungary a considerable part of the population are known by the designation *Wallaks*. These are partly of Roman blood, and partly of that of the nations that inhabited those countries before the Roman conquest. There are also Armenians, Jews, Gypsies, &c. The Gypsies, 32,000 in number, have preserved their original language, which has much in common with Hindoostanee, pretty entire. Of the Slavons there are seven tribes, with a great variety of speech. It sometimes happens that, to hold converse with a man of a different tribe, a Slavon of Hungary addresses him in Magyar, which is spoken by multitudes not of the Magyar race.

The Magyar language is described as a very fine one, and there now exists in it a very respectable literature. The progress in every way made by the nation, particularly since the peace of 1814, is very remarkable. It contains a great number of talented, and amply informed men. They have dismissed both prejudices and divisions. They are liberal almost to a man, and at the same time none of their innovations go too far.

His sketch of the recent outbreak, and of the causes which produced it, is clear and forcible. They had been loud and urgent for further reform many years before the revolution of February; and it was settled that a Diet to sanction specific measures should meet towards the end of 1847. Such measures actually passed in March 1848, and the Court gave its assent in April, but with a fixed intention to upset the whole by force of arms. The game of falsehood was played to the last. On the 8th of September, 1848, the very day that Jellachich crossed the Drave at the head of Austrian and Croat troops, to march upon Pest, the Palace or Vicerey, (a near relative of the Emperor) assured the Diet of the King's (Emperor's) unalterable intention to maintain the laws of April, and the integrity of Hungary. It would be endless to enumerate the various perfidies. The Court hoped Jellachich would carry every thing before him, but a body of troops were collected, and these, with the levy-in-mass, defeated him 29th September. The Court now ordered regiments, stationed in Vienna, to reinforce Jellachich, the indignation at which led to the second Vienna revolution, 6th and 7th Oct., 1848, which 70,000 troops under Windischgratz and Jellachich, suppressed 31st Oct., and 1st November. The event had been different had the Vienna Diet accepted in time the offer of the Hungarian one, to send them succor in troops. The former played its cards very badly. In the vain hope of gaining fair terms from their enemy, the Court, to whom they kept sending deputations, cooled and dispirited their friends. When all was done, Bentinck had no sphere for his talents and vigor, escaped from Vienna, borne in a coffin. He was born in 1795, in Austrian Poland. Dominski is a Pole.

By the laws of April all disqualifications for religion are removed, the suffrage widely extended, and the electoral and other privileges of the nobles (who are found in all ranks of life, and very numerous) removed. There is still an Upper House of Peers or Magistrates; but these fully concur in the liberal measures. The great landholders surrendered the quitrents, &c., they used to levy from the peasantry, originally only tenants on their land. By this means a very large body of petty proprietors are made hearty in the national cause. Compensation is to be given to the other party by the State. The deputies allowed to Croatia, which were three, were made 18. All the dependencies, but especially Croatia, expressed their entire satisfaction with the arrangements come to, and no resistance to the Diet had ever taken place but for the perfidy of the Court and its hold over the military districts. In the course of the war the most horrid atrocities have been perpetrated by the Imperialists, but especially by Jellachich and the Serfs against the Terneswar, who sometimes slaughtered a whole Magyar village, man, woman and child. There was no truth in similar charges against the Zeklers and others, on the Hungarian side.

He continues:—The Hungarians possessed Hungary, but none, I believe, of the inhabitants are descended from them, nor is the country named after them. The Magyars, as they call themselves, are by the Slavons called by other names, which the Germans again have modified into *Ungars*, whence Hungary. The Magyars, who were not heard of till A. D. 626, are the last of the swarms from Asia. They conquered Hungary towards the end of the 9th century. They are neither Celts, nor Goths, nor Slavons. They are thought, by the test of language, to be of a people with the Finns. In Hungary, besides having so long been the leading people, they are the most civilized, possess the most valuable

part of the land, and bear the highest character. The Germans are too few to give the law, and after German comes the Magyar language in point of literary riches. It is therefore fitted to become national, as it already is in some sort.

When Jellachich, Ban, (Governor of Croatia, on the part of Ferdinand, crossed the Drave, and down to his defeat, 29th September, only twelve miles from Pest, and while Austrian regulars and levies from the military districts were waging war in Terneswar and elsewhere, there were in the whole country only 24,000 Hungarian regulars, a great part of whom were required for garrisoning strongholds, such as Comorn. The greater part of the strong places were in the hands of the enemy. No opposition was, or could be, offered to Jellachich till he reached Pest. The accounts of battles fought and won by him were pure inventions, or at most related to very insignificant affairs. The Court of Vienna had evinced its usual cunning, by dispersing the bulk of the Hungarian troops in other parts of its dominions. It reckoned that, thus situated, they would not aid the national cause, but would on the contrary be pledged to secure half measures on the part of their countrymen at home. The highest situations of all were held by men justly suspected to be traitors. The danger was extreme, but it was overcome by the fidelity of a small body of regulars and the gathering of the levy in mass, who jointly gained battle after battle, and drove Jellachich before them. On various occasions since, the patriotism and prowess of the levy in mass has elicited wonders. Though in want of every thing at the beginning, particularly a sufficiency of muskets, they have created a very considerable regular army of all the arms, and with men embodied but a few months, perhaps weeks, they have defeated veterans by no means ill commanded. Nature and institutions have made the Magyar superior to the Austrian in a military point of view, that some people affirm one of the former to be equal to two of the latter. Besides, *enthusiasm* (the hireling is not a match for the patriotic soldier. With naturally good stuff, and animated by nationality, indignation and patriotism, astonishing things may be accomplished by a commander up to his position, as history abundantly proves. For instance, the Poles gained the day in the spring of 1841, at Grochow, east of Warsaw, against odds considerably immense. I have heard it said that the Russians were nine times their number. Of course it was the bayonet that did the business. Where this weapon can act, it is wonderful what it achieves, wielded by determined men. It is said that in the second battle of Gran, 20th and 21st April, 1849, the Hungarians killed 12,000 with the bayonet. The numerous disastrous defeats of the Russians by the Cossacks, are among the recent proofs that brave men can overcome both great odds and all the apparatus of war offensive and defensive.

The Sons of Temperance.—The Greenville Division of the Sons of Temperance held a public meeting, on Wednesday evening last in the Baptist Church, for the purpose of hearing an Address from the Hon. J. Belmont O'Neill, (who is at present spending some time with his family at Clark's Spring, in the vicinity of Greenville.) The Sons met in their Hall, and marched in procession to the Church, preceded by the Greenville Brass Band. The public manifested great interest in the meeting, and when the Sons reached the Church doors, they found the building perfectly filled, (except the seats reserved for the Order) with a brilliant array of ladies and a crowd of gentlemen and boys. The Sons were all arrayed in their beautiful Regalia and presented a fine appearance, looking like a body of "picket men." (in use a military phrase, in military.) The Chaplain, Rev. T. T. Hopkins, read a portion of Scripture appropriate to the occasion, and then addressed a fervent prayer to God for a blessing on the Order and its aims.

The Hon. J. B. O'Neill then proceeded to deliver his Address, giving in his mainly and eloquent style, a succinct history of the various Orders of Temperance, and their success throughout the world, and particularly of the Order of the Sons, which last he estimated to contain one million of members in the United States alone. The Judge's Address was listened to with great interest. A portion of it was culled with a few pertinent anecdotes, and his appeals to the ladies in behalf of the cause of Temperance were particularly eloquent. After the conclusion of the Address, the assembly was dismissed by the Chaplain, and the Sons marched with the music of the Brass Band back to their Hall. The Band performed their part in an admirable manner, having entertained the meeting at intervals during the proceedings with their excellent performances. The Temperance cause is on the increase in Greenville, and we believe and hope the time will never return again when the use of intoxicating drinks will be so much abused throughout the land as it now was.—*Monk's Review.*

GRATEFUL WOMAN.—The great traveler, John Ledyard, has paid to woman one of the most noble tributes ever uttered. "I have observed that wherever I found, women are the same kind, civil, obliging, tender beings. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent, friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so, and their actions have been performed in a free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweet draught and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish."

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, September 4, 1849

THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST, as we learn from that paper of the 29th ult., is now printed on a Steam Power Press, capable of throwing off 3000 impressions per hour. This improvement is made necessary by the large and increasing circulation of that able and valuable paper. We feel much gratified at this evidence of the success of this truly southern paper, assured that there is no other more richly deserving of liberal patronage.

We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter from California, written to Mr. John T. Peabody, Principal of the Male Academy in this place. It will be seen that it does not present so flattering an account of the gold digging business as some heretofore received, but our sincere desire is to disseminate the truth and avoid all deception; and it is not always that we are favored with information from so reliable a source as that contained in this letter.

BREXID, CAL., June 17, 1849.
Dear Brother—I arrived in San Francisco Bay April 1st, and landed the next morning. April 4th, I set out in company with several others for Station 120 or 34 miles, thence 70 miles to the Stanislaus mines; I remained there up to May 18th. The water was so high that the mines could not be worked successfully; and as no opportunity for practice offered, I resolved to come down to the settlements and look about. I came to this place, Benicia, about 28 miles up the bay from San Francisco, a place of little importance in past times, but thought to be fair way to San Francisco, possessing, as it unquestionably does, decided advantages over San Francisco in Point of Harbor, position of land, proximity to the mines, and all the agricultural resources of Upper California—and last, though not least, a climate a thousand times more desirable than the cold, bleak, now chilling and most disagreeable climate of San Francisco.

After remaining here a few days and becoming acquainted with the individuals largely interested, I resolved to set the land and open a Hospital for those who may require such a home the coming season. I have bought a house and lot at a high price, and am now getting it in order. I have good reason to suppose I shall do well with it in connection with my private practice. I came out of the mines a trifle, and a trifle, better than I went in—it was too early to do well. Of this country I can say but little; much that I heard before I left, you will believe this have heard, is not true. As a grazing country California can do wonders! as an agricultural not much as a general rule, though there are many places very good for agriculture. The mines are now the great and almost sole point of attraction, and will, no doubt, yield a fair return for labor—the work of digging is extremely hard, and the more accustomed to labor is also fit, and even he cannot long retain a sound constitution. Many who come out here with high hopes, soon blasted, are going home grievously disappointed. All sorts of goods are cheap here, and will be cheaper in August or September, a great reaction in trade is expected, and nothing is settled—no one knows what to expect, and it is difficult to calculate as to the future.

Fortunes are not, by the majority, to be made here at all—by few in a series of years, by fewer still in one year. Speculations run riot here, but they hold on to nothing, buy and sell. I had the fever and ague, while at the mines; save that, I have been in high health since I left.

Your Affectionate Brother,
W. P. PEABODY.

RUSSIAN ARMY IN HUNGARY.—The Washington Republic says: "We have private letters from Warsaw to the middle of the past month, which gave a more distinct idea of the character of the war waged by the Austrian and Russian Empires on Hungary, than any account which has yet reached us." One fact is stated in these letters which we do not remember to have seen published before. It is said, "a terrible scourge has seized on the Russian soldiers, known as the 'fever pest'." The individual is attacked by vermin under the skin, which increase until the whole body becomes one mass of corruption. Hitherto no remedy has been discovered, and the person attacked is considered as doomed; and the letters say, "hundreds have, at their own solicitation, been thrown into the river to terminate their sufferings. The cholera also makes terrible havoc on the ill-fed allied army."

Mr. Clay is still at Saratoga, but in very ill health, and it is very much feared that he will be forced to death. The Tribune says: "We write this to inform, implore those who desire that Mr. Clay should live through the next session of Congress, or at any rate be permitted to die at home among those who love him most tenderly to refrain from fatiguing him with attentions and greeting which it is really dangerous for him to receive."

Awful Tragedy.

A letter to the editor of the Alabama Baptist Advocate, from Cedar Grove, Jefferson county, in this State, dated August, 1st 1849, gives the following particulars of an awful and fatal tragedy:

"Last Sabbath evening, on my return from ministers' and Deacons' meeting, I received the intelligence that my brother in law had been barbarously murdered by a negro on the evening before. I reached the grave-yard the coffin was at the grave. I beheld the mother who had given birth to fifteen children, weeping over her first-born—the wife and friends were giving vent to their grief.

Persons knowing the circumstances, gave me a statement of facts, which are as follows: A negro belonging to Mr. McDonald had insulted and threatened the Patrols, consisting of Fearson, McGuire and others, who determined to chastise the impudent fellow. Accordingly, they went in their round to the house of Mr. McDonald, who informed them where they might find him, and desired them to whip him well.

They started in quest of the offender, and not suspecting danger, took no weapons, and separated themselves so as to surround him, should he attempt to escape. He discovered some of the company, and immediately fled into the field, being pursued by Mr. Fearson. He suddenly stopped and turned against his pursuer, who threw a rock as he approached, but unfortunately missed. The negro came upon him with his knife, striking blows and wounds—cutting his head, breast and his left arm so close to the body, while Fearson was making such resistance as lay in his power. At length others of the company came to his relief: the negro was captured—was discovered by McGuire, who ignorant of what had taken place, pursued him after him, on horse, till they came to a fence, over which the negro leaped. McGuire dismounted, and before him—perhaps ordered him to stand; but the negro came towards him, and with a knife McGuire ran towards him attempting to grasp him around the arms and waist; but the negro drew his hand under his waist, and suddenly leaped his body back, and could be rescued. He was found in a condition, "I am a dead man" and expired.

The negro having made an offer to stand and fight, made an offer to stand and fight, but at that instant, a stone struck the face of his horse, he only cut the garments about the waist. He rode off to his master's dwelling, followed by Mr. Fearson, and seizing an axe, rushed into the house to kill his master. Alarmed, the wife of Mr. McDonald fled, and the daughter threw herself against the door, so that the only chance of the head and breast of Mr. McDonald. He struck twice, were, but the daughter continued to exert the instrument of destruction. Mr. McDonald, the negro after him, around and through the house, leaving traces of blood wherever they went. At length, meeting Mr. Fearson, the negro thought to dispatch him first, and was in the act of doing so, when Mr. P. having got a gun, shot him through the arm; the monster soon dropped the axe, and went off muttering—fainted two or three times, arose and cut his own throat.

Mr. McGuire was a member of the Baptist Church; was cut off in the prime of life—leaving a wife and two children. Yours, &c. J. M.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.—John G. Whitfield, the Quaker poet, in writing about the Irish emigrants among us, says:—"For myself, I confess I feel a sympathy for the Irishman. I see him as the representative of a generous, warm-hearted, and earnest people. That he loves his native land—that he forgets his claims of his mother island—that his religion, with all its abuses, is dear to him—does not decrease my estimation of him. A stranger in a strange land he is to be always an object of interest. This poetical subject has a romance in his history. A noble and noble heart, and will, the poor emigrant has of his kind, and the world is poorer of him; sitting lonely in the solitary cabin by the sea-side—recollections of a father's blessing and a sister's farewell, are haunting him—a grave mound in a distant churchyard, far beyond the wide waters of an eternal greenness in his memory—there, perhaps, lies a darling child, or a sweet creature, who once loved him—the New World is forgotten for the moment—like Killarney and the Liffey sparkling before him—Heavenly arches stretch beneath him his dark sail intrudes—he sees the same evening sun shine rose upon and hallow alike by nature's blessing the ruins of the Seven Churches of Ireland's apostolic age, the broken mound of the Druids, and the Round Towers of the Phoenician sun worshippers—beautiful and mournful recollections of his home awaken within him, and the rough and seemingly careless and light-hearted laborer melts into tears. It is no light thing to abandon one's own country and household gods. Touching and beautiful was the injunction of the Prophet to the Hebrews: 'Ye shall not oppress the stranger, for ye know the heart of the stranger, seeing that ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.'"

FLORIDA INDIANS.—Military Movements. The National Intelligence, in announcing that Gen. Twiggs has been appointed to the command of the military detachments ordered to Florida, adds:

Two companies of the 4th artillery, recently stationed at Pensacola, have been ordered to Tampa Bay; and the 7th infantry, recently stationed at Jefferson barracks. In addition to the above, one company of the 2d artillery, stationed at Savannah, and one stationed at Charleston, have been ordered to St. Augustine, the arrival of the latter having already been communicated to the Department. One company of the 2d artillery, recently stationed at the Augusta Arsenal, has also received orders to proceed to Pensacola.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF B. L. LIKINS, KILLED MARCH 22, 1848. In a lonely spot, and stranger land, Where the long mossed musquit waves, There lies the cold and lifeless form, Of the chivalrous and the brave. With not a stone, to mark the spot Where he met his untimely end, Or a single line to say he fell, By the hand of a baser friend.

What rocks it, though no sculptured pile, Above him waves the laurel wreath? What boots the gorgeous monument, To him whose eyes are glassed in death? What though around his noble brow, No laurel wreath of glory twine, Yet still, his manly virtues all, Will brightly glow on fringed-hip's shrine.

For many a ranger can attest, How nobly he would face the foe, Though vengeance stood and laden death. Around him laid his comrades low. And when the furious charge swept on, He quailed not as the tempest passed. He led the rugged, mountain cat, He led the defiance to the blast.

But when around the social hearth Kindred and friends are gathered there, The deep drawn sigh the silent tear Will tell the mute, though known despair. Oh! that the ways are just and true, Why should thy wisdom we arraign? In meek submission let us bow, And bless the rod that gives us pain.

But what can smooth a parent's brow, Or what light up the settled gloom Since the dearest blot of his least life cold and helios in the tomb? Ah! might but time can blunt the grief.

With which his withered heart wrives, Old men the idol from our towers, He cut our thoughts and hopes to heaven. Corn Grove, Aug. 31st, 1849.

A New York letter in the Pall Mall Gazette has the following statement: "It has been just discovered that one of the most perfect systems of espionage ever adopted has been established in this country recently by the government of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eavesdropping on the hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who annually visit the United States and spend a portion of the summer here. I could name an hotel in which are three of these gentlemen. It is further said, that several year Spaniards, who occasionally divulged their real sentiments concerning the political condition of Cuba, and expressed a wish that Cuba should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that those fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city. They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter."

STRANGE CALCULATION.—Some gentlemen have perpetrated the following calculation: "I have been married 32 years, during which time I have received from the hands of my wife three cups of coffee each day, two in the morning and one at night, making about 45,000 cups of coffee per annum, or nearly 70 barrels of 60 gallons each, weighing 17,520 lbs., or nearly nine tons weight. Yet from that time I have scarcely varied in weight myself from 160 lbs. It will therefore be seen that I have drunk in coffee alone, 216 times my own weight. I am not much of a meat eater, yet I presume I have consumed about eight ounces a day, which makes 7,560 lbs. or ten cwt. Of flour I have consumed in 32 years, about 50 barrels. For twenty years of this time, I drank two wine glasses of brandy each day, making 600 quarts. The Port wine, Madeira, whiskey punch, &c. I am not able to count, but they are not many. When we take into the account all the vegetables in addition, such as potatoes, peas, asparagus, strawberries, cherries, apples, pears, peaches, raisins, &c., the amount consumed by an individual is most enormous. Now my body has been renewed more than four times in 32 years; and taking it for granted that the water, of which I have drunk nearly merely as a dilutant, yet taken together, I conclude that I have consumed in 32 years, about the weight of 1,100 men of 160 lbs. each."

A SERRANO LASS.—About ten miles to the southwest of Saratoga Springs, there is a small lake, well worth the attention of the curious geologist. Around it for a considerable distance, stretches a valley that shows many indications of having once been full of water, but which has been drained by the burning of its southern boundary towards the Mohawk river. In the center, deeply shaded by wood, lies the present lake, not more than a quarter of a mile in width, but three miles in length. The shape serpentine, and although several small streams empty into it, no outlet has ever been discovered. Very slight changes only are perceptible in the water mark, even at the period of the spring freshets. No soundings have ever been made in it, yet, although deep sea lines have been used. The shores are bold and perpendicular, a wall, descending downward to an unknown depth. The slightest ship that ever floated could touch the shore in any place with safety. Its surface is as calm as a mirror, for it is seldom troubled by the boisterous wind. The water, though seemingly clear, looks black from its great depth and the shadow of the trees on the shore.

It has nothing of the dish shape usually pertaining to lakes, or seas and oceans. It seems like an immense crevice in the solid crust of the earth's surface thrown open by a convulsion in nature, or an earthquake long centuries ago.

When our planet was young, it underwent shocks such as would crumple the mountain that now bristle along, and to one of those awful convulsions this curious lake probably owes its origin.

THE CAUSE OF WHIG DEFEATS.

From the Nashville Union.

That many whigs refused to vote in the late election is undoubtedly true, but it was not from apathy. It was mainly because they disliked the position of their candidate and their party on the slavery question, and were utterly disgusted with the conduct of the Taylor administration. Apathy injured us vastly more than it did the whigs. It was impossible to make the democrats believe that Trossdale could be elected, and the masses of a party will rarely work against hope. The desire of being on the strong side controls a very large vote. "The floating vote," as it is called—made up of the votes of men who care very little for politics, and who are anxious to be on the strong, or hurray, side in a very large Tennessee and it was nearly all cast against us in this election. Had the masses believed that Trossdale had any chance of being elected, his majority would have been doubled; and had these whig slaveholders, who refused to vote for Brown, and who never will vote with the whigs again, followed their first promptings, and voted for Trossdale, his majority would have been over 40,000. We repeat, that apathy injured us more than it did the whigs. And besides, they had all the *clat* of recent success to attract the thoughtless to their side, while we had to contend against the discouragement of an apparently insurmountable majority.

The returns show that the whig vote has increased in the whig counties in which there are few slaves, and decreased in other strong whig counties in which there is a large slave population. Is not this fact conclusive that it was not apathy which defeated the whigs? Look at a comparison of a few counties. We give the whig vote in the strong whig counties where there are few slaves, in 1847 it was 6553 and 1849 it was 7476.

We have selected six of the strongest whig counties in East Tennessee for this comparison; and it will be seen that, so far from there having been any apathy there, they have actually increased the whig vote more than a hundred since the last gubernatorial election. In these counties there are but few slaves.

New let us take the six strongest whig counties in Middle Tennessee, where there is a large slave population and compare the whig vote of 1847 it was 11,216 and 1849 it was 18,251.

A falling off of more than a thousand votes! Repithy is the cause of this decrease how happens it that this apathy did not extend into the strong whig counties of East Tennessee? How happens it that the counties where the strongest efforts were made, where the most whig newspapers are circulated, and where the leading whig politicians reside, were *unhappy*, while the scarcely settled counties of East Tennessee were more awake than ever?

It will not do, then, for the whigs to talk of apathy. There was as much of that in our ranks as in theirs; and besides, we had the discouragement of a heavy majority against us to contend with. The result is the judgement of the people against Taylorism and the whig position on the slavery question; and if the race could be run over again one month hence on the same issue made by Brown and his non resistance agents, there would not be whigery enough left for seed west of the mountains.

EVERNESS OF TEMPER.—Madame Necker relates the following anecdote of M. Abaret a philosopher of Geneva: it was said of him that he had never been out of temper; some persons, by means of his female servant, were determined to put him to the proof. The woman in question stated that she had been his servant for more than thirty years, and she protested that, during that time, she had never seen him in a passion. They promised her a sum of money if she would make him angry. She consented, and knowing that he was particularly fond of having his bed well made, she on the day appointed neglected to make the bed. M. Abaret observed it, and the next morning made the observation to his servant; she answered him that she had forgotten it; she said nothing more, but on the same evening the again neglected to make the bed. For some observation was made on the morrow by the philosopher, and she again made some excuse in a cool manner than before. On the third day he said to her, "You have not made my bed—you have apparently come to some resolution on the subject, as you probably found that it fatigued you. But, after all, it is of no great consequence. I begin to accustom myself to it as it is." She threw herself at his feet and avowed all to him.

DEATH BY THE WAYSIDE.—On last Wednesday evening an individual by the name of John Harris was found dead by the roadside, about 10 miles from this place, on the road to Woodcock. On Thursday morning, as soon as he was apprised of the circumstance the coroner left town for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body, and of bringing it to town. But putrefaction had so far advanced before this last purpose was frustrated, and the inquest had to be made near the place where the unfortunate being had died. Harris had left town on the morning of his death, in consequence of a disagreement with his wife, and separation from his wife by the intention of going to Atlanta by the way of Randolph, but death overtook him when only about 10 miles on his way. The verdict of the jury was, we believe, "death by temperance." What a solemn warning to the intemperate!—*Tulsa Reporter.*

The people of Savannah are one of the most enterprising communities in the United States. They contributed nearly \$4,000,000 for the construction of the central railroad, and \$500,000 for other railroads, \$249,000 for the canal which connects the Savannah and the Altamaha rivers, \$100,000 towards the building of the ill-fated Pulaski, and \$125,000 for the establishment of the New York and Savannah line of steamships. They have besides several other lines of vessels between their city and New York, and have voted to subscribe \$200,000 to other rail road projects.—*Mo. Rec.*

The Tennessee legislature will, on joint ballot, have a democratic majority of one. The Senate has a whig majority of three, the House of Representatives a democratic majority of four.

THE ST. PAUL MURDER.

contains the following details of the 4th inst. murder committed by details of a terrible fluence of jealousy:

From passengers who reached this city this morning on the steamer Kate Kearney, we are informed of the particulars of the murder of Mr. T. B. Hart, at Palmyra, (Mo.) who fell by the hands of Mr. John Wise, a clerk in the Post office in this city. The circumstances which led to this fatal and much regretted affair are briefly these: Some weeks since, the presence of the cholera, Mr. Wise—who is a married man—sent his wife to Palmyra, and soon after her departure his suspicions were aroused, whilst at his daily avocation in this office, at seeing her hand writing upon letters addressed to Mr. Hart in this city. One or more of these letters, we are informed, were opened, but, as if to avoid detection, a fictitious name was used. Wise and Hart were at this time, and in fact for a long period previous, upon terms of the strictest intimacy. On Wednesday last, Hart left the city on the steamer Whitewind which again aroused Mr. Wise's suspicions, who followed him the day after on the Kate Kearney. Hart reached Marion city about noon on Thursday, and immediately procured a conveyance to Palmyra, a little town seven miles in the country, where Mrs. Wise was sojourning. Wise reached Marion city about 11 on the day following, and also went immediately out to Palmyra.

As soon as he arrived, he went to the post office, and found five letters, as we are informed, from Mr. Hart, addressed to his wife, which confirmed his way, at suspicions. He instantly armed himself with a knife and pistol, and went to the National Hotel, where Hart was stopping. Going in through the back way, he met with Hart on the side walk, in front of the house, and without warning, drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the left shoulder, producing a flesh wound. After being fired at, Hart started to run through the house, but was overtaken by Wise, who then drew the knife and inflicted a severe wound on the right shoulder, nearly severing the arm from the body, another in the right arm, several in the back, severing the right lobe of the lungs. By the time the last blow was inflicted, the parties had reached the back yard, and Hart fell upon the pavement, literally cut to pieces, and expired in a few moments. Several persons who witnessed the affray, endeavored to stay Wise's arm, and narrowly escaped being cut themselves. Wise gave himself up to the Sheriff, and when our informant was still in custody, awaiting the coming of witnesses from this city for an examination. Hart, the man killed, is a soldier by trade, is well known in this city, and at the time of his death, was studying medicine. He served with credit in Doniphan's expedition to Chihuahua, and had many friends. He was a man of remarkable prepossessing appearance, and in consequence was generally known by the sobriquet of Lord Byron. His remains were to have been interred yesterday. Mr. Wise was a clerk in the post office in this city, and this unfortunate difficulty has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of friends and created no little excitement in the community. The above particulars we have gleaned from passengers on the Kearney, one of whom witnessed the affray, and are believed to be correct.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

The Indian agent at Tampa found it impossible, as late as the 13th inst. to open any communication with the Indians. He stated that \$5000 could not hire an interpreter to go into the nation. A war, and a long one too in his opinion, appears inevitable. He also states that the settlers at Escambia in leaving their premises were closely guarded by Indians in canoes. Of course all that they left, and that is every thing, is plundered and burnt. This outbreak, says the Ocala Argus, already has cost over \$100,000.

A letter to the Savannah Republican, dated at St. Augustine 20th inst., says:—"This Indian outbreak will ruin thousands of poor farmers in East Florida who have been and will be compelled to abandon their houses, and perhaps have everything they possess in the world destroyed. Almost all I own is on my farm, from which I have been compelled to flee with my family, not knowing at what moment we had remained we would have been sent to our last home by the Indian rife. It was unfortunate for Florida that an Indian was allowed to remain on her soil. The people now call on the General Government for the removal of every red skin and nothing short of this will satisfy them."

The whole of the settlements on the Southern coast are at present unprotected, and the Indians now have full opportunity to destroy and burn every thing."

PURE AIR FOR ANIMALS.—As the weather becomes warm, those farmers who have been careful to make their animals comfortable by close buildings, during the cold winter, should be equally careful to supply them with pure air, as warm weather approaches. If any animals are in the same apartment, and exposed to the gases arising from the manure, the atmosphere around them becomes contaminated, and the animals are very likely to become diseased.

In ventilating a barn or stable where the weather is rather cold or chilly, carefully avoid directing a fresh draught directly on the animals, for, like human beings, they are liable to colds, under great exposure. Plaster, charcoal powdered, and various other absorbents, spread on the floor where stock are kept, are excellent for milking the gases arising from manures, and rendering the air pure. Common earth, of almost every description, as loam, sand, gravel, pulverized peat, and suds, &c. are good absorbents, tending to render the air purer, and save the manure; and some of these are within the reach of every farmer in this country.

A girl, at Tuscaloosa, aged 14, who had been blind from her birth, in both eyes, had an operation for congenital cataract performed by Dr. Read, of that place about a year ago, and has since acquired strong and perfect sight. The delicacy of the operation depended upon the fact that the obstacle to the vision was situated in the centre of the eye ball, and not upon its surface as is commonly supposed.

DR. HENDRICK
Fracturing Physician
and Surgeon.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office is that formerly occupied by
Dr. Nisus.
Feb. 20, 1849.—1y.

C. C. PORTER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
I WANT it distinctly understood by
all those who may wish my servi-
ces, that I will operate as cheap as any
other Dentist, and you may rest assured
that any one saying to the contrary,
is all humbug, for I am determined that
no one shall take my business by un-
derworking, or lower prices than com-
mon rates. The proof of the pudding
is in eating it. TRY ME.
April 24, 1849.

DeKalb Tax Sale.
ON MONDAY THE 17TH DAY
OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
I will sell to the highest bidder for cash
before the Court house door in the
Town of Lebanon, Ala. the following
described Lots in Lebanon DeKalb
County, Ala. or so much thereof as
will pay off and satisfy the amounts
due upon each for State and County
Tax and Cost.

Lot No. 15, State and county tax 4-1-2 cents.	" 51, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 52, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 53, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 54, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 55, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 56, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 57, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 58, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 59, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 60, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 61, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 62, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 63, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 64, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 65, " " " 4-1-2 "
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" 68, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 69, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 70, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 71, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 72, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 73, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 74, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 75, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 76, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 77, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 78, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 79, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 80, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 81, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 82, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 83, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 84, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 85, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 86, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 87, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 88, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 89, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 90, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 91, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 92, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 93, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 94, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 95, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 96, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 97, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 98, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 99, " " " 4-1-2 "
" 100, " " " 4-1-2 "	" 101, " " " 4-1-2 "

JOHN GIBSON,
Tax Collector of DeKalb Co.
May 29, 1849.—3m.—p f \$22 50.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

WM. JOHNSON & CO.
Respectfully tender their grateful ac-
knowledgments to their friends and
the public generally for the patronage,
and the solicits a continuance
of the same for the ensuing season.
Our friends and the public will at all
times find us at our well known Store
on the right hand side of Broad street,
known as the granite Store opposite
Win. E. Alexander, & Co.

We will keep a large and well se-
lected Stock of Dry Goods. Also a
large assortment of Groceries suitable
to the country trade, consisting of Su-
gar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Steel,
Nails, Mackerel, &c. &c.—also, Bag-
ging, Rope, and Twine—all of which
will be sold at the lowest and most re-
duced prices.

It will afford us great pleasure to fur-
nish our friends with any of the above
named articles that they may want, or
execute any orders for the same, giv-
ing time on such sales until they dis-
pose of their produce.

We are also prepared to make liberal
advances on Cotton consigned to us for
shipment, free of the 2-1-2 per cent.
commission usually charged by Com-
mission Merchants of other places.
Rome Geo., Aug. 24, 49.—3m.

State of Alabama,

Bertox County.

Orphans' Court, August 14, 1849.

THIS day came Daniel Bush, Execu-
tor of the last will and testament of
John Bush, late of said County, de-
ceased, who had heretofore filed his ac-
counts and vouchers, together with a
list of the heirs of said dec'd, for a fi-
nal settlement of his Executorship, and
due advertisement had thereof for a set-
tlement on the 27th of July, 1849, but
no settlement being had on that day, it
is therefore ordered by the Court, that
Friday the 5th day of October next, be
set for making said final settlement, and
that publication be made in the Jack-
sonville Republican for three consecu-
tive weeks, and at least forty days pre-
vious to said 5th day of October next,
as a notice to all persons interested in
said settlement to be and appear at the
Court House of said county on the day
aforesaid and contest said settlement if
they see proper. Witness, A. Woods,
Clerk of said court at Office, this 14th
day of August, 1849.

A. WOODS, clk.

Aug. 21, 1849.—3t.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in for-
mer patronage, thanks pleasure in in-
forming his friends and the public in
general, that he has taken the house
situated on the North West corner of
the public square, where he is pre-
pared to accommodate his old customers
with comfortable rooms, and good Sta-
bles for horses. Call and see.
AARON CANTRELL.

State of Alabama,

DeKalb County.

TAKEN up and posted

by Solomon Clayton,
living on the Lookout
Mountain, one sorrel
mare Pony, about five years old, weak
eyed, near fourteen hands high, no
marks or bands perceivable, appraised
to twenty dollars and fifty cents, the
12th day of June 1849.

Attest, A. W. MAJERS, C.Pk.

July 21, 1849.

HIRAM ROBERTS,

Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

154, Gibbons Buildings,

and 73-son SAVANNAH, GA.

JACKSONVILLE MALE

ACADEMY.

THE fall session of this Institution

will commence on Monday the

30th inst, under the superintendence

of Mr. JOHN T. PEARSON.

It is desired, that all who may wish

to connect themselves, with this Acade-

my, should be present, at the com-

mencement.

July 17, 1849.

LAW NOTICES.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on

"Of Rice Row."

May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM H. FORNEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on

"Office Row."

May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend faithfully to all business con-

ferred to his care in the Courts of

Benion and the Supreme Court of the

State. Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Sept. 7, 1847.—4t.

A. J. WALKER,

AND

J. B. MARTIN,

HAVE formed a partnership in the

practice of law. Their office in

Jacksonville, Ala., up stairs over the

store of S. P. Hudson & Co., where

one, or both may, at all times be found.

Jan. 11th 1848.

LAW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day

formed a partnership in the practice

of Law under the firm, name and style

of "WALDEN & SMITH," Office of

Walden Centre, and of Smith, Cedar

Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.

GEO. S. WALDEN,

ROBT W. SMITH,

Feb 20, 1849.—4t.

JOHN I. THOMSON,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will attend promptly to all busi-

ness entrusted to his care in St.

Clair and the adjoining counties.

June 19, 1849.

GEO. C. WHITLEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery;

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Will attend promptly to all business,

entrusted to his care in the Courts of

Benion and the adjoining counties.

June 19, 1849.

J. A. McCAMBELL,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will continue to practice in all the

Courts of Benion, Cherokee, DeKalb,

St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph

counties.

REFERENCES:

S. P. Hudson, Jacksonville, Ala.

Hoke & Abernathy, " "

Woodward & Porter, " "

Dickson & Easley, Alexandria,

McMillan & Isbell, " "

Henry E. Granness, Esq., N. Y.

M. S. Cassedy, of the House Rupert

& McLelland, Mobile Ala.

McCarte & Allen, Charleston S. C.

Wm. E. Alexander, Rome, Geo.

Hon. Robert Anderson Dandridge, Ten.

S. R. Wallace, Knoxville, Ten.

Gen. Wm. Wallace, Maryville, Ten.

Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Gold, Texas.

Charles Lewis, Esq., Henderson, "

John More & Co., Talladega, Ala.

June 5, 1849.

S. D. HALE,

Attorney at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville Ala.,

Will attend promptly to all business that

may be confided to his care in the Courts of

Benion, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-

ladega and Randolph and in the Supreme Court.

REFER TO

It. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville,

Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville,

Hon. C. E. Keith, Adm'r.

Whiteside & Braden, Ayres Chattanooga, Ten.

Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston S. C.

Office No. 5, South-east of Public sq.

Administrator's Notice.

TETTERS of administration have

been granted to the undersigned by

the Judge of the Orphans Court of

Benton County, on the estate of Wil-

liam Lewis deceased, on the 11th day

of June 1849; all persons having

claims against said estate, are hereby

notified to present them duly authenti-

cated, within the time prescribed by

law, or they S. D. HALE, Adm'r.

July 6th 1849.

G. & H. Cameron,

J. M. NEWBY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c., Under the United States Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

If you are in want of any article in the CLOTHING, HAT or CAP line

just call in at NEWBY'S and select them. The styles, quality and price

cannot fail to please.

They also keep a good lot of SHIRTS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, HAND-

KERCHIEFS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c.

Call and look at them.

February 27, 1849.

THE "MONTGOMERY MANU-

FACTURING COMPANY'S"

IRON WORKS!

Are now in readiness for the recep-

tion and prompt execution of all orders

in their line, and are fully prepared

for the manufacture of Steam Engines,

Steam Boats, Rail Roads, and Mill Work

of all kinds, both cast and wrought;

Gra Gearing and Castings for Cotton

Gins; Fence, Balcony and other de-

scriptions of Iron Railings, of every

variety; as also Fancy Cast Iron Work

of every description; Gudgeons and

Water Wheels of all sizes and patterns;

Cast Iron Fire Places, Grates, Win-

dow Lintels and Sills both plain and

ornamental; Cast Iron Columns; Wa-

ter Pipes, Lamp and Acacia Posts;

Shedding and Poles of all sizes;

Sugar Kettles and Boilers; Cast and

wrought Iron Ploughs of various pat-

terns. In short all descriptions of Cast

and Wrought Iron work, both heavy and

light. See and Grist Mill Irons, Gun

Gearing, &c. constantly on hand.

Light and Heavy Forging, of every

description, done with despatch. Prices

moderate, and all work warranted.

The attention of Captains and Partic-

ularly invited. Various sizes of Grate

Bar patterns always on hand.—High-

est prices (in cash or work) paid for

old iron. Patterns of all kinds made

to order.

Wool Department.

This department will soon be pre-

pared for spinning and weaving. The

Double Carders are now in operation

and connected with them a newly in-

vented Burrer, which takes the Burr

from the wool and beats from it every

particle of trash without injury to the

staple. Wool promptly carded at 10

cts. per pound.—Woolen fabrics or

cash given for wool.

No wool purchased or received for

carding without being well washed.

The Flouring & Grist Mill.

With shortly to be in operation of

which due notice will be given.

LUMBER PLANES.

In successful operation, and planed

Lumber of all descriptions always

on hand, Flooring prepared for laying

down at \$15 (mill measure) per thou-

sand feet.—Same when brought to the

plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at

\$5 per thousand.

Deliveries will be made on Boats, or

the Rail Road, free of drayage.

The patronage of all who desire to

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 13.—No. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1849.

Whole No. 665.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. P. GRANT,

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

**Shackelford, & Grason,
Factors & Commission
Merchants,**
No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDER their services in the
Factor & Commission Business
to the Merchants of Jacksonville
and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to
J. FORNEY & SON,
YOUNG & NISBET,
WOODWARD & PORTER,

WILSON, BANKS & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 3, Main Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, McBURNEY & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in American, French
& British
DRY GOODS,
No. 9, Hayne Street,
April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddlery Ware-House.**
CONDICT, JENNINGS, & CO.
No. 165 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

P. H. CONDUCT,
F. JACOBUS,
D. JENNINGS,
MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.

**ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,
FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
MAGWOOD'S WHARF,
JOHN ROBINSON,
JAMES K. ROBINSON,
JAMES M. CALDWELL.

**Warehouse and Commission
Business.**
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage,
respectfully renew the tender of their services
to their friends and the public generally in the
above business.

Their extensive FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE
is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Rail-
road, and they continue to receive cotton and
other consignments per Railroad, without any
charge for Storage.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALES
ROOM on Broad street, where one of the par-
ners may at all times be found. Liberal advan-
ces made, when required, on produce in store.
DANTIGNAC & EVANS.
February 27, 1849.

**Augusta Piano Forte, Book
Music, and Stationery Depot.**
THE subscribers have always on hand, and are
constantly receiving, a fine assortment of au-
thentic PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated
manufacturers of Boston & New York, A. H. Gil-
le & Co., D. W. & Son, New York, all of which
are warranted of excellent tone, and
and finish, and to sound in tune, and retain their
quality as well as any made in the country or
Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music
for all instruments. A large quantity of
Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Drums,
and all instruments used in Military Bands, all
ways on hand. Their assortment of Books and
Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous
Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and
Folding Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of
Stationery and Fancy Stationery. The above will
be sold low for cash, or city acceptance.

GEO. A. OATES & Co.
Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F.
J. Wray's) Drug Store, Broad Street.
February 27, 1849.

**Pavilion Hotel,
OLD STAND,**
Corner Meeting and Howell Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
March 6, 1849.—4m.

HOTELS.
City Hotel,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
BY P. CONDON.
March 6, 1849.

Drawing and Painting.
DR. GLEIZE, takes pleasure in an-
nouncing to the people of Benton
and adjacent counties, that he will open
on the 30th inst., in Jacksonville, on
the east side of main street opposite
the silver smithy. A school for young
ladies, in which will be taught Draw-
ing and painting, and the French lan-
guage in its native pronunciation.

TERMS:
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 per.
French language 10 00 per.
He will also engage to take mis-
tress likeesses on very reasonable
terms.
July 31, 1849.—4t

New York and Savannah

LINE OF

OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid mail steamer CHEROKEE,
Capt. THOMAS LYNS, (late of the War, Sen-
brook leaves Savannah for New York, on
Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every al-
ternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,250
tons burthen, built expressly for this trade in the
most substantial manner, and with every regard
to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNES-
SEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in
the line in a few days, so that one will leave
New York and Savannah every Wednesday.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line
to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee,
Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried
and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this
line, are assured that the Central Rail Road
Company, will, whenever necessary, run a spec-
ial train to suit the arrival and departure of the
steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to
PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or
SAML. MITCHELL, 191 Front st.,
March 6, 1849.—1y.

**Washington Hall,
ATLANTA, GA.**
BREAKFAST and dinner House for passen-
gers. Meals always in due season for the
departure of the cars. Public patronage is re-
spectfully solicited.

H. C. HOLCOMBE & RICE.
Z. A. RICE.
March 6, 1849.

**U. S. HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEO.**
THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends
and the travelling public, that he has taken
that well known House, the U. S. Hotel, located
in the central part of the City of Augusta, and
solicits a share of public patronage.

G. FARGO.
N. B. Greenville and Savannah Stage Office
at this Hotel. Feb. 27th, 49.—6 m.

**THOMAS C. NISBET,
Factor & Commission Merchant—
SAVANNAH, GA.**

With great strict attention to all consignments
entrusted to his care.
Liberal advances will be made on Produce
store.
Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet,
Jacksonville.

**Landreth's Warranted
Garden Seeds, and
Instruments for Farm and Garden use.**
THE 32 seedling on sale at his
AGRICULTURAL DEPOT.
No. 289 King Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of all articles in his line, need-
ed by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs,
Cultivators, Harrows, Straw-Cutters, Corn
Shellers, &c. &c. &c. Spades, Shovels, and
a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact,
almost every variety of Agricultural and Horti-
cultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH,
Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.
GEORGE OATS,
DEALER IN

**Piano Fories, Music, Books &
Stationery, &c.,**
234 & 236 King St., at the Bend,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano
Fories from the celebrated Manufactur-
ers of Boston & New York, A. H. Gil-
le & Co., and Dubois & Senbury, N. Y., all
kinds of Musical Instruments, Music,
Books and Stationery for sale very low
for cash or city acceptance.

April 10, 1849. 1y

ENTERTAINMENT.
THE undersigned, respectfully in-
forms his friends and
the public generally, that he
has removed from the vicinity
into the town of Wedowee, north-east
of the public square where he has made
and is still making extensive improve-
ments for the comfort and convenience
of all who may favor him with a call.

J. W. GWINN.
Jan. 30, '49.—1t.

**PADELFORD & FAY,
Commission Merchants.**
Bay Street, SAVANNAH, A

Committed
To the jail of St. Clair
County, Alabama, on the
9th of August, 1849, a ne-
gro man a runaway slave,
who says he belongs to John
Brown, a trader of North Carolina,
Rockingham County, and says he left
his owner near Wetumpka, Ala. said
boy has a yellow or copper complexion,
and has one front tooth broke off,
and calls his name Bettie. Said boy
is about 20 or 35 years of age, 5 feet
2 inches high. The owner is request-
ed to come forward, prove property,
pay charges and take him away, or
he will be dealt with according to the
statute in such cases made and provi-
ded.

JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor.
Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

Committed
To the jail of St. Clair
County, Alabama, on the 8th
August, 1849, a negro man
a runaway slave who says
he belongs to Wm. Bow-
man. Said boy is about 21 years of
age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of black
complexion and calls his name BILL;
he has a small scar on the left side of
his face.

The owner is requested to come for-
ward, prove property, pay charges and
take him away, or he will be dealt with
according to the statute in such cases
made and provided.

JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor
Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

Dissolution of Partnership
THE Law partnership of EARLE &
McAFEE, is this day dissolved by
mutual consent. Persons having busi-
ness with the firm may settle the
same with either of the partners.

G. T. McAFEE,
R. G. EARLE,

The Motherless.

God help and shield the motherless!
The stricken, bleeding dove—
From whom those gushes so rich fount
Of deep and deathless love!
The saddest titles grief confers—
For whom so lone as they,
Upon whose path a mother's love
Sheds not its holy ray!

No gentle form above them bends
To soothe the couch of pain—
No voice so fond as hers, essays
To calm the feverish brain;
O, other tongues may whisper love
In accents soft and mild;
But none on earth so pure as that
A mother bears her child!

Judge kindly of the motherless—
A weedy lot it is,
And oft the heart the gayest seems,
A load of sorrow-bears,
No faithful voice directs their steps,
Or bids them onward press,
"And if they gang a kenian wrang,"
God help the motherless!

And when the sinful and the frail,
The tempest and the tried,
Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,
O spare them not to die,
Thou knowest not what thou hast been
With trials even less—
And when thy lips should vent reproach,
Think, they were motherless!

A blessing on the motherless,
Where'er they dwell on earth,
Within the home of childhood,
Or at the stranger's hearth!
Blue be the sky above their heads,
And bright the sun within,
O God, protect the motherless,
And keep them free from sin!

The Soul's Passing.
"The Soul's Passing," is the title of a touch-
ing poem in a late "London Athenaeum." A
husband is looking upon the scarce cold form
of his dead wife.

"Take her faded hand in thine—
Hand that no more answers kindly;
See the eyes were wont to shine,
Uttering low, now starting blindly;
Tender-hearted, speech departed—
Speech that echoed so divinely.

"Runs no more the evening fire,
Warning, brightening every part,
There it slumbered cold forever—
No more merry leap and start,
No more flushing cheeks to blushing—
In its silent home the heart!

"Hope not answering to your praying!
Cold, responsive flits she there,
Death, the ever will be slaying
Something gentle, something fair,
Came with number's soft as slumber—
She is with him elsewhere!"

Who'll Turn the Grindstone.
When I was a little boy, I remember
one cold winter's morning I was ac-
cused by a smiling man with an axe on
his shoulder: "My pretty boy," said he,
"has your father a grindstone?"

"Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine lit-
tle fellow," said he, "will you let me
grind an axe on it?" Pleased with his
compliment of "fine little fellow," I
yes sir," I answered, "it is down in the
shop."

"And will you, my man," said he,
putting me on the head, "get me a
little hot water?" How could I refuse?
I ran and soon brought a kettleful.

"How old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting
for a reply; "I am sure you are one of
the finest lads that ever I have seen,
will you just turn a few minutes for
me?" Ticked with the flattery, like
a fool, I went to work, and bitterly did
I rue the day. It was a new axe, and
I toiled and tugged till I was almost
tired to death. The school bell rang,
and I could not get away, my hands
were blistered, and it was not hot ground.

At length, however, the axe
was sharpened, and the man turned to
me with, "now you little rascal, you've
played the truant, send to school, or
you'll rue it." Alas! thought I, it was
hard enough to turn a grindstone this
cold day, but now to be called a little
rascal, was too much. It sunk deep in
my mind, and often have I thought of
it since: When I see a merchant over-
polite to his customers—begging them
to take a little brandy, and throwing his
goods on the counter—thinks I, that
man has an axe to grind. When I see
a man flattering the people, making
great professions of attachment to lib-
erty, who in private life a tyrant—
methinks, look out, good people, that
fellow would set you turning grind-
stones. When I see a man hoisted in-
to office by party spirit without a
single qualification to render him either
respectable or useful—alas! methinks,
deluded people, you are doomed for a
season to turn the grindstone for a
hooby.—Franklin.

The Red River Overlook.—The destruc-
tion of property by the recent flood in
Red River was very great. The town of
Alexandria, situated on a high bluff, was
inundated, and property to a large amount
very greatly damaged. The Alexandria
(La.) Republican says:

"It is impossible to estimate the loss by
the flood in the valley of Red River. In-
stead of upwards of 25,000, this parish will
not produce 2000 bales. In the valley,
instead of upwards of 130,000 bales, not
30,000 will be made. The loss in this one
article will consequently be \$5,000,000,
which is nothing to the loss of the corn crop
of stock, of farming implements, the destruc-
tion of improvements, and general
breaking up of plantations. To these no
are to be added the loss of credit, no mean
item, which we must measurably suffer.
Truly it is a sad fix that this country is in.

The wheat crop in Iowa is said to have
turned out remarkably well.

**Intelligence by the Steam-
er Canada.**

The royal mail steamer Canada arrived
at New York on Saturday morning at
9 o'clock, bringing Liverpool papers to the
11th and London to the 10th of August.

The U. S. mail steamer Washington ar-
rived at Southampton on the 4th August,
after a passage of fourteen days.

The news from Hungary continues fa-
vorable to the cause of liberty.

Rumors were afloat in Paris, on the 9th,
that the Hungarians have suffered a defeat
in Wallachia. We do not credit them.—
The opinion in political circles in Paris is
that the prestige so long attached to the
name and power of Russia is seriously com-
promised, and that the Hungarian war has
shown how completely mistaken were
those who believed Russia to be a military
Colossus. There are many who believe
that the Ottoman troops would in reality be
more than a match for the Russians.

The Central Government of Frankfurt
has addressed a protest against the armis-
tice concluded between Prussia and Den-
mark to all the German governments with
the exception of Prussia. This proceeding
amounts to a cessation of diplomatic rela-
tions between the Central Government and
the Court of Prussia.

England.
The London Times reports 165 cases of
cholera and 110 deaths for the 9th of Aug.,
and in England and Scotland for the same
day, 558 cases and 241 deaths.

A treaty of peace and commerce has been
concluded between Great Britain and the
Republic of Liberia. The several articles
having been agreed upon, were signed by
Lord Palmerston and the Right Hon. H.
Labouchere, on the part of the young re-
public, on the 21st of November, 1848, and
the ratifications exchanged on August 1,
1849.

Harvest has now fairly commenced in
the southern and western counties, and
more propitious weather than we have late-
ly experienced, could not be desired. Our
prospect for the whole may be regarded as
highly promising, and all that is now need-
ed to insure an abundance of food of home
growth is a continuance of auspicious
weather for the ingathering. The crops of
all kinds of grain received great benefit
from the rain which fell in July; the yield
and quantity were unquestionably improved
thereby, and we are disposed to think that
the produce will prove better both in quan-
tity and quality than in ordinary good
seasons. All tar in regard to the potato
seems to have subsided. That there are
partial instances of disease, similar to that
from which this root has suffered so severely
since 1845, cannot be doubted, but the as-
pect of the crop generally is healthy and
promising.

GOLD AND SILVER IN ENGLAND.—The
quantity of gold and silver imported during
the last six months into England, has been
enormous. At Southampton alone, the
arrivals from the 1st January to the 30th of
June have been above £3,500,000, of which
more than £2,000,000 have come from
Mexico, California, and the South American
States, whilst the remainder has been
brought from India by way of Alexandria,
and some £300,000 from Spain and Portugal.
No wonder then money is so abundant
there, and in little demand whilst it can
with difficulty be placed on call at 15 per
cent. The funds, of course, are on the
advance.

Austria and Hungary.
The accounts from Austria and Hungary
are of considerable interest. The Hun-
garians, under Gorgey, who had been pre-
viously reported to have occupied Kasha-
u, now appear to have reached Tokay, on the
Theiss; but whether they have crossed that
river or not remain uncertain. On the
other hand, Marshal Paskiewitch has also
from Gyenez, and crossed the Theiss
near Porozio, after some opposition from a
body of Hungarians who attempted to de-
fend the left bank of the stream. Generals
Grabbe and Saxe are said to be in pursuit
of Gorgey. On the 26th ult. General Hay-
nan had advanced to Keskemel, whence
the Hungarians, who are said by the Aus-
trians to have been 40,000 strong, and to
have been commanded by Perczel, had re-
tired on the day before. Gen. Haynan
subsequently advanced to Felegyhaza, on
the road to Szegedin.

From accounts in the official journal
published by the Hungarians at Szegedin,
it appears that the fortress of Temeswar
was taken by the Tagyars on the 23th ult.
Six attacks were repulsed, but the place
was ultimately carried by general assault.
According to other accounts, the Austrian
General, Rutkowsky, was killed during the
storm.

Official reports from the Russian General
Grotcheni, have reached Vienna. That
officer is stated to have advanced from Bi-
elitz with the whole of his corps. On the
23d ult. he was attacked by the Hungarians
who had taken up positions on the heights
of Szasz Regen. The battle lasted one
hour, and ended in the retreat of the Hun-
garians to Maros Vasarhely. Nothing il-
lustrates the losses of the Russians, but Gen-
eral states that a Hunval battalion, which
was concealed in a wood near Dela, was
very troublesome to his troops.

By dates from Vienna of the 3d inst.,
we learn that Gen. Haynan has destroyed
another Hungarian town. Csengrad had
having received the Austrian troops with
such "friendly demonstrations" as the in-
habitants of Keskemel and Felegyhaza, the
commander-in-chief ordered it to be first
plundered and then burned down. The
Wiener Zeitung mentions the achievement
in these words: "Csengrad was by com-
mand of Gen. Haynan, set in flames. The
inhabitants, after the imperial troops had
already entered the town, and were busied
in preparing their meal, called in Hussars
and Anovels, who drove out our soldiers,
and fired on them from the houses. A
brigade now marched against the place, and
the Magyars were obliged to give way—
Csengrad has paid dearly for this crime."

All supplies were first brought away into
the imperial camp, and then the city became
a prey to the flames."

At Pesth they say that the railroad is
used to Szolnok to forward supplies to the
army. From this it is to be inferred that
Tellick, who was at Czegled on the 29th
ult., has shifted his quarters to Szolnok,
and that Dembinski has disappeared from
that neighborhood. It is singular what a
tone of triumph pervades the Austrian
press at the advance of Haynan and Schlick,
although not the smallest advantage
has been obtained in the field. Only a
few days ago great alarm prevailed. The
triumphant certainty which the recovery of
Raab and Pesth had inspired, of closing the
war in a few weeks, had given way to a
feeling of intense anxiety and sinister fore-
boding. In proportion to the pitch of in-
solence to which the imperialists were ele-
vated during the first half of July by their
reliance on swarms of Cossacks, was their
dejection to find their current a reed. For
fifteen days since the battle of Waitzen, a
series of posts, each more dismal than the
last, had struck confusion and dismay into
the men of the Russian alliance.

The fall of Arad, the rout of Jellachich,
the capture of Temeswar, and lastly the
interposition of the mail between Vienna and
Pesth by the loss of Dotis, which ensued on
a sail from Comora, had followed hard,
with stunning blow after blow, upon the
terrible news of Gorgey's victory of the 15th
and 16th. But already all these disasters
are forgotten in the wonderful march of
Haynan, who sacks towns with as much
ease as he takes his breakfast.

In the meantime, the total want of all information
from the head quarters of Paskiewitch
encourage the belief that the communi-
cations of this General with Pesth
have been interrupted. It is not impos-
sible that Dembinski, whose corps seems no
longer at Szolnok, may have thrown him-
self into the rear of Paskiewitch at Hatvan,
retaken Waitzen, and re-established com-
munications with Comorn.

A new extraordinary recruitment is ordered
throughout the Empire of 15 recruits to
every 10,000 inhabitants. A long appeal
is made by the official paper of the Gov-
ernment to the patriotism of the nation,
that they may comply cheerfully with this
new call of the Emperor, and send their
sons with alacrity to fill those gaps in the
army which are made by the insurgents.

Our latest news from Vienna is to Au-
gust 4th. What news there is favorable
to the Hungarians. Up to the latest dis-
patches from Haynan's headquarters,
Szegedin had not been taken. The qual-
ifications given of the news of its occupation
is thus justified, and everything indicates
that an obstinate stand will be made there.
The Austrians were advancing on it by
three columns, from Felegyhaza, Hatas,
and Theresopol.

It is said that Paskiewitch is advancing
by forced marches, through Debreczin on
Groswarden.

A Russian courier reached Pesth from
Vienna on the 1st, bearing dispatches for
Gen. Paskiewitch. When he got to Pesth
there was no one who could tell him where
the Russian General was. The courier
went on at a venture to Miskolcz. The
battle at Miskolcz is given out by the Hun-
garian party as a great victory. Loyd's
Pesth correspondent reported that it lasted
three whole days. The same authority
states that a hotly disputed battle took
place between Felegyhaza and Kis Telek.

A third engagement is mentioned between
the troops of Dembinski and Schlick. "The
heat is intolerable at Pesth, and the troops
of Haynan had suffered greatly on their
march through the marshy waste between
the Theiss and Danube. The water spr-
ings on the way were all turbid and foul;
the soldiers used vinegar to mix with the
muddy drink.

In proportion as General Haynan ad-
vances into the interior, the Garrison of
Comorn makes their activity felt. Gen-
Klapka entered, on the 3th, a sortie from
his entrenched camp, in which he inflicted
severe losses on the besiegers.

The army of the south, as the routed re-
ment of Jellachich's corps is called; en-
couraged by the news of Haynan's ap-
proach, was preparing to recross that Dun-
ube into the Backs. The Ban had gone
from Nitrovia to Titel, and would there-
await the arrival of the brigade of Kastic, in
order to resume the offensive.

**Important Victory of the
Hungarians.**

Letters from Constantinople, of 25th
ult., says that a courier from Galatz had
brought news that the Austro Russian
army, 80,000 strong, which, after it had
compelled the Hungarian General,
Perczel, to retire, and had occupied
Constadt and Hermannstadt, had ad-
vanced as far as Sarau, had been met
by Bem, with 40,000 men. The latter
immediately gave battle to the imperi-
alists who were under Ludeis. The
battle commenced on the 10th by a
strategic movement on the part of
Bem, by which he cut off the left wing
of the Austrian army, attacking the
right at the same time, and compelling
it to fall back on the centre. Gen.
Bem, seeing the disorder of the enemy's
lines, ordered the reserve to advance,
which, by a determined and gallant
charge, decided the day in favor of the
Hungarians.

The imperialists took
flight, leaving on the field 10,000 dead
and wounded, nearly all the artillery,
and 8,000 prisoners, among whom is
Gen. Autemberg. Gen. Bem then re-
possessed Constadt and Hermannstadt.
In Gallicis, Gen. Dembinski, was also
had a victory and taken Gen. Freytag
prisoner.

Rome.
The Pope, according to some of the
letters from Rome, would return to the
capital on the 15th August. Three
commissioners, it is stated on the au-
thority of private letters, had been sent
from Greta by the Pope, to take oaths of
fidelity to the Roman government on the
drawal of General Oudinot.

The recall by the Government of
Oudinot from the command of the army
in Italy is announced by the Even-
ing Post and the Patrie. The Evencment
adds, that the cause assigned by the
friends of Ministers is, that the army
having concluded its mission to Rome,
it now remains for diplomacy to com-
plete the work commenced in the
States of the Church; but that the real
cause is the decree published by
Gen. Oudinot.

A telegraph from Rome confirms the
statement published a few days ago,
that the Pope had refused the conditions
laid down for his re-establishment.

We know not how the French Gov-
ernment is to get out of the embarrass-
ment it has created for itself by its in-
tervention in the affairs of Rome. The
Governor of Malta has refused to allow
the refugee, to whom Mr. Freeborn
gave British passports, to land, and the
same rigorous exclusion is enforced at
Leghorn, Genoa, and even at Marseil-
les. What then, is to become of these
unfortunate men, and also of the 3,000
that still remain at Rome? Civita Vec-
chia is full of these unfortunate refu-
gees, and if measures are not at once
devised to provide for them, as well as
for those who are still at Rome, grave
disorders may occur. Certain numbers
of those who were refused at Malta
were carried to Corsica, and it is said
either shipping must be provided for the
United States for the whole number, or
a suitable district be allotted to them in
Algeria.

In addition to the embarrassments
created for the commander-in-chief by
these circumstances and the uncom-
passable character of the Camarillo at
Greta, the sanitary state of the French
army within the walls of Rome is far
from satisfactory. The sickness ac-
counts to more than 10 per cent. per
hospitals 13,000 men, and out of a garri-
son of 13,000 men, there are 1,250 in
hospital. The mortality is inconsid-
erable, but the sick list is alarming, and
like every thing else connected with
this expedition, is a great annoyance to
the French General and to his Govern-
ment. The health of the troops at Ti-
voli and Albano is more satisfactory.

France.
Our advices from Paris are to the
10th.

The French Minister has proposed an
income tax of one per cent, and a sub-
sidy of 60,000,000 to support the French
theatres.

M. Lamartine, who is still confined
with an attack of acute rheumatism,
has been compelled to solicit of the
Legislative Assembly an unlimited
leave of absence, in order to sell his
pat

From the New Orleans Delta, 28th Aug.

The Round Island Expedition.

The following correspondence was transmitted to us yesterday from Round Island. It relates to the attempt, on the part of the naval force stationed in that neighborhood, to interfere with the persons who have encamped on that island. "Ye are surprised at the tone of Lieutenant Totten's communication. It is more in the style of a Russian ukase, or of one of the Austrian General Haynan's proclamations, than of a document such as an officer of our forces should address to a body of citizens. The notification of the President's proclamation is all very well, but when Lieutenant Totten, or his commander, undertakes to construe the provisions of this proclamation for himself, and to assume that every assemblage of unarmed, unorganized citizens, who may be passing the summer on any of the islands in the Gulf or Lake, are conspirators, banded together to violate the peace and dignity of the nation, by lawless enterprises, he undertakes a responsibility which much wiser, cooler, and more experienced men would hesitate in assuming.

There is no warrant in the Proclamation of the President for any such course. The men on Round Island want the first essential to constitute an "armed expedition"—to which alone the President's Proclamation refers—they have not a stand of arms on the island! Of that fact General Twiggs, whose headquarters are not four miles from the island, satisfied himself some time ago. We hold that any body of men have the right to assemble for any purpose in any part of the United States, unless such assemblage be accompanied by positive proof of an unlawful intent. The intent, which we by no means admit to be the case in regard to the Round Island Expedition, may be unlawful, and yet the Executive cannot interfere until such intent be indicated in a certain manner. No proofs have been given which bring the assemblage on Round Island within the provisions of the President's Proclamation. The letter, therefore, of Lieutenant Totten, and his interference with an assemblage presumed to be unlawful, is a clear usurpation of power, which if done without full authority from his superior officer, should expose him to the censure of the Department.

The manner, too, of this letter is no less improper and unbecoming, than the assumption of power of the writer, is opposed to law and the rights of citizens. If an armed expedition to any foreign country, with which we are at peace is apprehended, from Round Island, let the naval force be on the alert, and prevent as far as it can, the sailing of such expedition. Such is the duty of our vessels of war. But, when they go to the extent threatened by Lieutenant Totten, of cutting off the supplies and provisions of an assemblage of men, presumed to be lawful, they greatly exceed their powers, and show a zeal in their task much beyond the law.

Such interference on the part of our Army and Navy, with the actions of citizens, are very repulsive to our republican instincts, and should not be resorted to on light grounds. The style of Lieutenant Totten's letter is not of the most dignified, and we trust it may turn out that he has proceeded further than he was ordered. Still, however, we think this appeal to the naval power in the presence of an ample civil power, to suppress any unlawful expedition, is both unusual and improper. Our ships of war were not built to be "lodging" citizens, who may encamp on any of the islands, in our bays and harbors. Their duty is to watch for enemies, and cut off the supplies of our enemies, and not be annoying, persecuting, and browbeating the citizens of our country.

To the Officers and men of the Expedition at rendezvous on Round Island: U. S. Steamer Water Witch off Round Island, August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the Proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse by Tuesday (to-morrow) night I am ordered to cut off your supplies of provisions, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it impossible to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore advised, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that nothing shall deter us from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. M. TOTTON, Lt. Comdr.

To Lieut. Totten, commanding Steamer Water Witch, Round Island, Aug. 27, 1849.

Sir—Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention to such as it embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men uneducated, unarmed, and unwilling to do anything that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HASKINS, President.
W. J. JOURN, Secretary.

Grains of Gold.

The gamblers, if he does a martyr to his profession, is doubtless ruined. He adds his soul to every other loss, and by the act of suicide, renounces earth to forfeit heaven.—Colton.

When men speak ill of thee, live so as nobody will believe them.
Light cares speak, great ones are dumb.—Seneca.

Alexander the Great, valued learning so highly, that he used to say, "that he was more indebted to Aristotle for giving him knowledge, than to his father Philip for life."

The transmutation of metal is a small affair compared with changing shame to glory; reverses to success, sorrows to pleasure; yet true wisdom can do all this. If men praise your efforts, suspect their judgment, if they censure you, your own.

To a man full of questions make no answer.—Plato.

The richest endowments of the mind are temperance, prudence and fortitude. Prudence is an universal virtue which enters into the composition of all the rest, and where it is not present, fortitude loses its name and nature.

Death has nothing terrible in it but what life has made so.

Friendship is stronger than kindred. Courage consists not in hazarding without fear, but being resolutely minded in a just cause.

There is this paradox in pride, it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.

Speech is the gift of all, but thought of few.

It is as hard for the good to suspect evil, as it is for the bad to suspect good.—Cicero.

Strange protestations of friendship are sometimes made at convivial meetings.—Trust not, however, to the friendship which is cemented by wine. Those whom Bacchus unites, are soon separated.

Each has his faults we readily allow. To this decree our dearest friends must bow.

One's too careless, another's too correct. And all save our sweet self, have some defect.

He must be a wise man himself who is capable of distinguishing one.—Diogenes.

He is sufficiently well learned that knows how to do well, and has power enough to restrain from evil.—Cicero.

Whoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he can, will probably do much more than he imagines, or will ever know till the day of judgment when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest.

He that can please nobody, is not so much to be pitied, as he that nobody can please.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; wisdom is humble that he knows no more.—Cicero.

A wife who loses her patience, must not expect to keep her husband's heart.

He who enlarges his heart restricts his tongue.

The sum of behavior is, to retain a man's own dignity without intruding upon the liberty of others.

He who gives for the sake of thanks, knows not the pleasure of giving.

There is no difference in person or condition before God, and providence watches equally over all mankind.—Maimonides.

The good man is just in little things; the wicked man is little in great ones.

Mental pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the body they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.—Colton.

A thousand particles of pleasure do not leave a recollection worth that of one good action.

Idleness is the sepulchre of a lying man.

All other things being transitory and perishing, true wisdom is to think of eternity, and to a good man the best philosophy.

Attention to little things is the economy of virtue.

Avarice has ruined more men than prodigality, the blindest thoughtlessness of expenditure has not destroyed so many fortunes, as the calculating but insatiable lust of accumulation.

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION.—The democrats have elected a majority of the members to the Kentucky constitutional convention. Party politics, however, did not, to any very great extent, enter into the canvass. The democrats were generally pro-slavery men, while many of the whigs were anti-slavery in their views, and this difference of opinion gave the democrats the majority. The emancipationists proper did not elect more than half a dozen members. They are totally routed and will scarce make an effort to again agitate the slavery question. It is better for the masters, better for the slaves, that this should be the case. If emancipation were obligatory, very few of the negroes now living would derive any benefit from it. The master would sell his slaves to traders, by whom they would be taken to the States in the South and sold. The culture of the staple products of Kentucky would proceed slowly and clumsily in new hands unaccustomed to the work—there would be deficiencies in the crops—the farmers would become impatient and restless—embarrassment would follow, and finally in disgust our happy yeoman would hurry his family off to States or Territories where he would be safe from abolitionists and emancipation laws.

How would the condition of the Slave be affected by the passage of an emancipation law? As we said just now, very few of them would derive the slightest benefit from it. By far the greatest part of them would be struggling into the southern States for sale long before the day fixed for the law to go into effect; they would be transported to climates new and unhealthy to them, and we leave the abolitionist to say whether it be likely that the change would be beneficial to them.—Nash Union.

The following letter taken from the Monroe (Miss.) Democrat, is written by a son of ZION GOOD, formerly a well known citizen of Greenville District.—Mountain Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, April 15th, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—After waiting six weeks, I got off from San Blas, Mexico, on the 12th March, and after a tolerably pleasant passage, we anchored on the 10th inst. in this beautiful bay. Mr. Whiting (an American, long resident in Mexico) in partnership with the rich English house of Forbes at Tepic, took up a large party of Mexicans to work the mines. There are hundreds of parties of Mexicans here and on the way, thousands from South America and the Sandwich Islands, and a stream pouring in from our own country. Several thousand persons have left this place within the past few weeks for the mines, still the place is full. There are hundreds living in tents, and hundreds arriving every day. Goods sell fast, and at 3 to 400 per cent. profit; yet, but large cargoes are arriving, and it is probable that the market will be partially glutted. Houses are going up as fast as lumber can be obtained. It is worth \$5,000 per 1000 feet, and carpenters get from \$12 to \$15 per day, and think they will soon be able to get more. Servants get \$200 per month, and very often quit and go to the mines.

I do not like the location of this place, and it is possible that some more suitable site may yet prove its successful rival.—The site is hilly and broken, and a strong and cold N.W. wind blows during the evening. The mornings and nights are quite cold now. This kind of climate is peculiar to this spot; on the other side of the bay, at Santa Clara and St. Joseph, the climate is most beautiful and healthy.

I have talked with persons from the mines, and they tell me that they have made from \$500 to \$1000 per month, commencing last fall and count up to this time.—From what I have heard, the published accounts generally fall short of the truth.—They are more extensive and richer than any mines in the world. But the drawback is the great liability to contract the most fatal diseases. It seems to be exceedingly dangerous to remain at the mines during the summer and part of fall.—Many are here now sick, and it is that which will perish at the mines this season. Chills and fevers, bilious fever and colds are prevalent I am told. When attacked, they are without physician, nurse or medicine, and safety lies in their being able to reach this place. So you see this is a good country for Doctors. The residents here say this is a healthy place, except for persons of weak lungs. There is a man here who has been working in the mines during the winter and spring, but had to leave on account of his health; he has made a large amount and says he would not return on any account, but is on his way to his family and farm in Oregon. He is lying near a quiet sick, with fever and chills. He is an intelligent man, and praises Oregon very much—fine land and climate, and no disease.

I am boarding with a Mormon; he is quite a clever fellow, but gives us poor fare for \$10 per week. He pays 18 cts. per lb. for beef, and \$15 per barrel for flour. Sometimes we get Oregon Salmon. Fish, fowl and game are plenty, but there is no one to bring them into market.

I may not go to the mines until August or September, but if I go before, I will probably return in July.

As to the ways of coming out, I cannot say which is preferable, and you will be able to judge for yourself from the descriptions given by persons coming out. The passage through Mexico or across the mountain is long and tiresome, and by Panama, except at certain seasons, is dangerous.

I am glad that I am here at last, and regret that I did not come two years sooner. Many that came here poor are now rich.

Please remember me to your family, and believe me to be your sincere friend,
IRAM A. GOODLETT.

AUSTRIAN CRUELTY.—We take the following account of a revolting act of barbarity perpetrated by the Hungarians in Hungary from a contemporary:

"One of the latest of the diabolical acts of cruelty which are daily by day adding fresh infamy to the name of Austria, is the dastardly and untimely execution of the principal member of one of the noblest families of Hungary. Baron Ladislaus Mediansky. On that scaffold which has been prematurely raised on a hill visible from nearly all parts of Pressburg, that gibbet which reeked with blood almost as copiously as the guillotine on the Place de Greve, perished prematurely, in his thirty second year, the husband of a once happy lady, the father of two young children, the head of an illustrious house, the heroic commander of the garrison of Leopoldstadt. Our heart leaps up within us when we hear how the young noble at the foot of the gallows addressed himself to the assembled multitude, and how, when the Hungarian endeavored to stop his mouth with his hand Mediansky struck the executioner a blow in the face saying, "Your duty is to hang me, but I will not suffer your hand to touch me beyond the performance of that duty." In three weeks the Hungarians will be in Pressburg; they will then avenge my death."

MYSTERIOUS MUSICAL SOUND.—The Rockville (Md.) Journal, of Saturday says: The good people of Pines Grove have been thrown into a considerable state of excitement, owing to strange sounds, resembling the finest music, similar to that of the accordion, which follows a young lady, about sixteen years of age, who resides in the family of Miss Teahy Green. The sound is distinct, and it is said, responds promptly to any question. The young lady affects to be, it not really, very much alarmed at this strange visitation. We have seen several respectable persons who have visited the house, who vouch for the truth of this story. The young lady, to all appearance, says they, has no agency in producing the sound; but we suspect that she is endowed with the singular power of ventriloquism, which she is exerting as a loan or trick, to frighten the family in which she resides. The music is said to be very soft and lovely, beyond description.

Why is a looking glass like a back-biter? Because it indulges in personal reflections.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, September 4, 1849.

We are now engaged in preparing our accounts, and intend applying personally to as many as possible of those indebted to us during the next few months. We have waited for them to call upon us until we have got out of all patience, and concluded that many of them never would do so. We hope however that those who can, will call at the office and settle; and should the Editor be absent, settlements can be made promptly and correctly by Mr. Wm. M. RILEY. We give this early notice in the confident hope that the many who are indebted will hold themselves in some degree of readiness to pay the small sums due, and not subject us to disappointment after the trouble of floating them up. And may we not also hope that those who live at too great a distance to make personal settlements will enclose the amounts due by mail. We will send their accounts in their papers; and as we have manifested our confidence in the rectitude of their intentions, we hope they will not prove this confidence misplaced by withholding the amounts justly due.

We publish below a brief report of the proceedings of the Rail Road meeting convened in the Court house in this place on yesterday evening.—We have never seen so many persons from various parts of the County attracted to this place on a similar call before; and feel well assured that a spirit is now awakened in our community, on the subject of Rail Roads, which will expend itself in earnest action instead of words, if not diverted or thwarted by differences on minor points.

Railroad Meeting.

By previous notice a respectable portion of the citizens of Benton met at the Court house in Jacksonville, and organized by calling Col. W. W. Williams to the chair, and requesting D. W. Dorsey to act as secretary.

Upon motion of W. P. Davis, Esq., Col. John M. Crook explained, in a few pertinent and impressive remarks, the object of the meeting.

Upon motion of W. P. Davis, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of five, to draft resolutions, which committee consisted of Messrs. W. P. Davis, S. J. T. Whitley, John Foster, J. B. Martin and John Moore, who retiring for a few moments, reported the following:

Resolved, That we feel a deep and abiding interest in some system of internal improvement to connect the navigable waters of Mobile Bay, with the Tennessee River—that we look upon this as a great enterprise of our State, and that the citizens of our State should deem it an object of paramount importance; and that the private interest of all concerned should yield to the great public good.

The second resolution was lost by one vote, after being discussed at length by Messrs. Davis, G. C. Whitley and Crook, in the affirmative—Messrs. Foster, Martin and Hale in negative—upon motion of Col. Martin, the chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. J. T. Whitley, Hale, Woods, Grant and J. B. Dowditch, to appoint twenty-five delegates to represent Benton in the convention to be held at Talladega on the 4th Monday inst.—committee of five reported Messrs. John Moore, Robt. McCain, G. L. Alexander, Eliza Simmons, J. C. Barker, Fred. Ross, T. G. Madison, T. P. Caver, John Maddox, W. S. Nichols, G. L. Driver, J. N. Wills, Z. White, E. T. Reed, T. R. Mangum, T. D. Piers, Wm. Scott, M. P. Johnson, John Foster, J. M. Crook, Dan. Bush, W. H. Forney, D. M. Walker, M. W. Abernathy and D. D. Draper.

Upon motion, the committee of five were added to the committee of twenty five; and in case of non attendance of any of the delegates they may be represented by proxy.

On motion of Wm. P. Davis, Esq., resolved, that the minutes of this meeting, be signed by the chairman; countersigned by the secretary, and published in the Jacksonville Republican.

W. W. WILLIAMS, Chm.
D. W. DORSEY, Secy.

Some time since considerable excitement was created in New Orleans, in consequence of the alleged forcible abduction of Don Juan Francisco Rey, formerly a jailor on the Island of Cuba, from whence he fled after releasing two State prisoners. He was, as events have since proven, forcibly abducted, in defiance and contempt of the civil authorities of Louisiana, and taken back to the Island of Cuba, to answer for the alleged misdemeanor to the authorities there. In this abduction the Spanish Consul at New Orleans was implicated, and after a patient hearing bound over in a bond of \$5,000, and will of course be subject to trial and such penalty as the law may inflict.

At first we neglected to publish anything in relation to this affair, thinking that it was perhaps a nine days bubble, and would end like many others in smoke. But as the affair has taken a

more serious turn, we will endeavor to keep our readers advised of its future progress. Below we publish an account from the N. O. Delta of the return of Rey by the Spanish authorities, and his delivery to the U. S. Attorney. It is supposed this government will require from the Spanish government a disavowal of the act of its Consul, and possibly the removal of the Captain General of Cuba; and the affair may take such a turn as to disturb the amicable relations of the two governments.

From the New Orleans Delta.

Arrival of Rey.

His delivery to the United States Attorney; Placed in the custody of the Sheriff. A full confession of his forcible abduction!

An intense excitement was created yesterday by the arrival of the brig Salvadorita, Capt. Evans, bringing over the person of Juan Francisco Rey, the man who was abducted from this city by the Spanish Consul and his emissaries. The circumstances under which Rey was delivered up, are fully detailed by our intelligent Havana correspondent, in the letters before. The sudden change in the mind of Comde de Alcey from the lofty position of a refusal to our Consul of the small privilege of an interview with Rey in prison, to the extreme condescension of delivering him over, bodily, to General Campbell, has been effected, it appears, by communications from Washington, from the sagacious and experienced Spanish Minister to our Government. Gen. Campbell immediately placed Rey in charge of Dr. Gage, an American gentleman resident in Havana, and sent him to this city in the Salvadorita.

Shortly after the arrival of the brig here, Dr. Gage placed Rey in charge of E. A. Bradford, Esq., acting United States District Attorney, in the absence of Mr. Hunton. Mr. Bradford thereupon informed Commissioner Cohen that he should require Rey as a witness on the trial of Carlos de Espana, in the United States Circuit Court, and that he must be placed under recognizances. Rey also stated to Commissioner Cohen that he was fearful of assassination at the hands of some of the agents of the Spanish government in this city, unless he could be placed under some secure protection. Thereupon he was committed to the care of the United States Marshal, Col. Scott, who is now in the safe custody of our sheriff and his deputy, Col. Powers.

During the short interview between Rey and the sheriff, Col. Powers, he delivered him over to Gen. Lewis, and he is now in the safe custody of our sheriff and his deputy, Col. Powers.

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They send Don Juan Garcia Rey by the Salvadorita to N. O. It would not do for Roncalli to return to Spain, if the cry was to meet him "by your imprudent folly was left the only jewel of the Spanish crown!" You have now the testimony for the reason, that the clouds were gathering too dark and heavy for even stupidity, ignorance and pride, to resist the impulse to seek safety in the only path that was open; and I trust that with the moderation that should characterize a great people, justice will be administered to those who calculated not the value of a life in their wrong doing.

There is a man on board the Salvadorita, round, "fat and forty," and with the social qualities thereto appertaining, who could tell you of a song that was yet to be sung along the valley of the west, that shall come with its echoes to wake the sleeping spirit of freedom in this lovely island in the world of waters—to regenerate it with following action—help! and but little of that, and the thing is done—the story told that shall fill thousands of hearts with happiness that they now but dream of, and multiply an hundred fold the products of this land, teaming with the gemmining power of all that the world wants of India luxuries.

The warped vision of his Excellency, the Comde Alcey, has been somewhat modified by a colored glass sent him by Caldeyro de la Barca—from Washington, received a day or two since—that pictured a no flattering future.

Though late, I may perhaps satisfy the assailed dignity of Louisiana—but some there are who hope not.

THE AMERICAN.

Mr. Grant, Ed. of Jacksonville Republican: Being a Southerner by birth and education, and entertaining all the sentiments and sympathies these are calculated to engender, I desire to see our institutions preserved, our constitutional rights secured, and the enemies of these rebuked, in every proper manner, by my Southern brethren. The object of this communication, therefore, is to suggest to you and, through your valuable paper, to the citizens of your county, to repudiate the name of Bexar, in order to rebuke the treachery and wickedness of a man, who, though born under a southern sun and fostered by southern men and institutions, for the sake of a mere chance for the Presidency, has thrown himself into the arms of our abolition enemies, and advocates our exclusion from territory purchased, in the main, by southern blood and treasure. He declares, in his speech at Jefferson city, Mo., "my personal sentiments, then, are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist." "I am against sending it to these territories, and could not vote for such a measure." He goes further and says, if the Wilmot Proviso is prescribed by Congress for any new territory, he thinks it will be "a constitutional provision, made in pursuance of the constitution; and that, being so made, it is binding upon all law abiding citizens, and that its resistance by force and arms, militarily, would be high treason against the United States, and punishable by death under the laws of the land." The whole tenor of his speech is anti-southern, proving him a traitor to the South and a traitor to his rights and interests. Under the circumstances I cannot doubt that the general sentiment of the people of your county will accord with my views.

In order further to evince their deep condemnation of this arch traitor, and his calumnies upon that true son of the south and great champion of southern rights and institutions, JOHN C. CALHOUN, I respectfully recommend to your countymen to adopt the name of CALHOUN, so that in condemning their enemy they may, also, show their respect and admiration for, and sympathy with, a friend who, even in what has been regarded his political errors, has even leaned to the side of the south. I am aware that it is the province of the Legislature to give names to counties, but it might not probably change the name of any county, without some evidence of the wishes of its citizens to that effect. Will you not, therefore, give place to this communication and urge the adoption of its views, at least, so far as to drop the present name of your county—that "a ball may be set in motion," that will consume my object, that is, vindicate your county and our State from the bare suspicion of sympathy of feeling or sentiment with a man, who is ready to sell our southern blood bought birth-rights for a mere chance—a miserable mess of pottage—the hope of abolition support for the Presidency?

A TRUE SOUTHERNER.

General Taylor's Eloquence.

A correspondent of the organ takes us to task for what the writer calls our misrepresentation of Gen. Taylor's speeches. He says he has received a letter from a friend at Bedford, who was present at Gen. Taylor's reception of the clergyman then at that place, and that his response was one of unsurpassed and touching eloquence. Now is it possible that the writer of the communication in the organ is so impudent as to attempt to impose such stuff on this community, who know General Taylor, and have heard him attempt to speak? Will he presume to say that any of General Taylor's speeches at receptions here, at Georgetown, or anywhere else in this vicinity, were even respectable efforts? Will he presume to say that

even the reading of his reply, prepared by Major Bliss, or somebody else, to the Virginia committee, on the occasion of the presentation of the sword, was not most mortifying and painful to those who heard it? It is the most ardent humbuggery and deception to affirm that Gen. Taylor has any of the qualifications of an orator. We are aware that it is death to whigery to have the true calibre and qualifications of their President made known to the people; and hence the effort to palm him off as a man of statesmanlike capacity and qualifications. How is it to be expected that a man of very ordinary education, who has spent his whole life in the camp and on the frontier, and who has never before filled a single civil station, could, if he had the talents of a Napoleon, become at once a per-eminent civilizer? And how is it possible for General Taylor to be one, whose abilities, every body knows who has seen and conversed with him, are of a very common sort—not above those possessed by tens of thousands of his countrymen? The thing is absurd and incredible, and the whigs assert to the contrary, in order to keep up the system of humbuggery and deception about General Taylor's qualifications. But it will not avail them. Painful and mortifying as it is to us as American citizens, we feel bound to make known to our distant countrymen the true state of the case. We intend to do it, that no sinister imposition may ever again be practised upon them. We intend to impress upon them what every body here knows to be the truth, that General Taylor is not equal to the performance of the high and momentous duties imposed upon him by his great office; that he is an instrument in the hands of the cabinet, who, like a royal regent, carry on the government in his name. The constitution never intended that such a stupendous imposition should be practised upon the American people. It intended that the President of the United States should be so in fact, and not merely in name. It is not so now, under the nominal Presidency of General Taylor. On the contrary, we might as well have Queen Victoria, or, what we should much better prefer, a respectable American woman, at the head of the government, as General Taylor, so far as the civil functions of his office are concerned. She could sign her name, General Taylor could but little if anything more union.

A PAINFUL HIT.—The London Times and Globe in some recent articles on the trouble in the British American Colonies, undertook to speak very contemptuously of those territories—This has provoked the following retort from the Halifax Colonist.

The London Times has let the cat out of the bag. Not that we supposed the old lady had any wish to keep this particular black cat in the bag. Far from this. She has too magnificent a sense of her own consequence—so too much puffed up by the silly adulation of those who are pleased to style her the Thunderer—(save the mark—Blunderer would be a more appropriate name)—to care a straw about the concerns of an insignificant spot of earth, only six times the size of the British islands. The disturbance in Canada, according to the Times, and the ministerial Globe, are a mere tempest in a teapot. There is a certain piece of water called "the harbor of Boston," which once served the purpose of a tea pot, and brewed a little tempest, the effects of which are felt all over Europe at the present hour.

COTTON STALK CUTTER.—The Rev. Fields Bradshaw, of Clinton Alabama, has invented a machine for cutting cotton stalks. We have been shown a model, and no doubt of the practical success. It has or soon will be forwarded to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a patent.

Our order and Politics.

We have noticed in some of the political papers of our State that, during the late election several candidates were defeated from the fact that they were Sons of Temperance. Opposition was arrayed against them on the score of their connection with this institution, and advantage taken of it to excite all sorts of silly and unreasonable prejudice. To see honest and intelligent men thus martyred by the influence of blind and bigoted partisanship, a partisanship not of political sentiment, but of moral evil, is as severe as that of ordinary patience as we have experienced, and is well calculated to call forth the utterance of an indignation that should make such unprincipled individuals feel the outrage they have committed, and prompt them to a more patriotic and just course in the future.

If the principles of our Order were employed as grounds for electioneering purposes, or if their associations with it were used by candidates for political office, to gain votes and favor, there would be some propriety in administering a rebuke to their ignorance and selfishness. We have had no hint of any such conduct on the part of Temperance men. There is nothing in our organization to induce such an effort, or to afford even a temptation to our brethren. We are united for one object—Temperance. We are pledged to one duty—Temperance. We sustain certain means and agencies, desired and carried out only in the spirit and for the sake of—Temperance. If any man among us were to endeavor to use our Order or its relation to it to accomplish private political ends, if he were to try to carry it in behalf of one set of party measures and in hostility to another, we are as sure as we are of our existence that his conduct would meet with severe and violent denunciation. The world would soon learn our estimate of such contemptible conduct. Every thoughtful man knows, or ought to know the principles of our institution in respect to all sets and parties. They are all alike to it. For none has it any hostility, for none, any commendation. It has no secondary aims and no sinister designs. Every thing else is practically forgotten except the great law of Temperance. Separated from all other concerns, as a institution, it here lives, moves, and has its being. Whoever enters our organization, enters it on this principle; special care is taken to make him acquainted with this fact; and hence, if true to its spirit and aim, he will conscientiously act in harmony with its instructions. Such being the truth of the case, we cannot but be amazed that any man, or set of men should attempt to put down Sons of Temperance for no other reason than that they are Sons of Temperance. If their political sentiments are not acceptable to A or B, let A or B oppose them on the ground of those sentiments, but let not truth, honor, and integrity be so dishonored as to make false and wicked issues by the introduction of questions that have no connection, either in theory or fact, with the concerns of politics. We speak openly and freely on this subject. We know not which party, or rather individuals of parties, started this extraordinary measure in our late elections. Be they whigs or democrats, the principle and fact are the same, and be they our personal friends or enemies, we hesitate not to hold up such conduct to the scorn and contempt of every man who respects honesty and justice. It is proscription, downright and unmitigated proscription, for opinion's sake; it is tell a man that he shall be held amenable to the bar of public condemnation for daring to obey his own instincts and conscience. Even Lynch law, abominable as it is, has in some cases a palliative plea, but such miserable efforts to sacrifice men, because of private views and benevolent associations, strikes us as being unequalled in rancor and malignity—*Orion*.

MENTAL DERANGEMENT.—It is stated that three clergymen in succession, who were appointed chaplains to the Liverpool cemetery have become mentally deranged. The circumstances are attributed to their constant repetition (some times as often as six times in a day) of the funeral service, and the impressiveness of the sad spectacle of which they were habitually the spectators.

The country papers mention instances in which thieves and burglars have resorted to chloroform, for the purpose of facilitating their operations. The *morbus oraculus* of the application of a steeped handkerchief or towel to the mouths of the subjects of the experiments.

THE FOREIGNER OF RUSSIA'S QUICK TRAVELLING.—An anecdote, showing the rapidity with which the emperor travels, and his indifference to the modes of conveyance, is narrated in connection with his last journey to Petersburg. On arriving within about a hundred miles of his destination the wheels of the imperial carriage were found to be on fire, whereupon the emperor jumped out, mounted the little telaka, in which sat his field-jarrier (courier), and leaving Count Orloff to extinguish the fire and follow proceeded onwards, and arrived as fresh at St. Petersburg as if he had not been jolted during twelve hours in a vehicle without springs.

The Hungarian General Bem, when a teacher of languages, about two years ago, in Oxford, won golden opinions of all parties, on account of his noble bearing, his modest demeanor, and his virtuous mind.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* and Lloyd report, learns from a trustworthy source, that Prince Metternich is suffering from softening of the brain, and exhibits unequivocal symptoms of this disease; he is in a complete state of apathy, greatly depressed in mind, and so far sunk in dotage that he did not recognize his daughter the Countess Sanior who made a journey to England for the arrangement of family affairs.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—There is a good deal in the journals of Paris and Brussels on the discovery of a new plan of extracting sugar from the beet-root and the sugar cane, by which the yield of sugar is one third or even one half greater, the quality is improved the process vastly simplified, and the expense materially diminished. All this is effected by some chemical operation, which is at present a secret. The French and Belgian Governments have ordered experiments to be made in the presence of scientific

commissioners. Our eminent *savant*, Dumis, has already tried the thing on small scale, with it, said, signal success. The author of this threatened sugaring revolution is M. Menesels, an employe of the Belgian Government.

CIRCASSIA.—Circassia is a mountainous, but very fine and beautiful country, bordering upon the Black sea at its eastern extremity. It is also contiguous to the Russian territory lying toward this extremity of the Caucasus and interposes its lofty mountains and deep valleys between the clutches of Russia and those more level and less wild countries toward the Euphrates and the Tigris. It is the aim of this ambitious power, Russia, to become possessed of it, can, of all the realms contiguous to the Black sea on all sides. On one side "the wolf" has already laid his paws on the Danubian provinces, on Moldavia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, and is on this side therefore, fast advancing toward Constantinople. But before it can enslave the tracts lying on the southern coast of this sea, it must subdue and pass the fine people who hold Circassia—a race in physical requisites the finest specimen of men now to be found on this globe, and of courage and activity, unaffiliated people the Muscovite serfs have now for many years, been carrying on, cruel bloody, but fruitless wars. No quarter is given, and the amount of lives lost is not known; excepting that generally it is very great. It is believed that, taking battles, sickness, fatigue, altogether into account, not less than 200,000 Russian serfs have left their bones among the wild passes, and this without gaining any ground that is tenable. The *Czar*, in furtherance of this murderous conflict, tries to stop all access by sea to Circassia.—*London Standard of Freedom*.

THE MOVEMENT ON CUBA.—The Baltimore *Patriot* of Saturday evening says: "Various reports have been circulated about town for several days past in regard to the rumored Cuban expedition—that enlistments were being made in this city, at \$1 a month, and \$1000 at the end of the year, and that a vessel was shortly to sail with them for the Gulf. We have good reason to believe that these reports are founded in fact, but what the real facts are we have been unable to ascertain on account of the secrecy observed by the parties concerned. The U. S. Marshal and District Attorney of this District have been notified from Washington to keep a vigilant eye upon the movement. It is understood however that leaders have taken high legal advice, so as in no way to violate the letter of the law.

A letter from Washington in the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "I have just arrived here, and find to my surprise, that what I discolored in Pennsylvania, is nevertheless true, and that the schemes for the invasion of Cuba are well and extensively arranged. I find that the department of questions that have no connection, either in theory or fact, with the concerns of politics. We speak openly and freely on this subject. We know not which party, or rather individuals of parties, started this extraordinary measure in our late elections. Be they whigs or democrats, the principle and fact are the same, and be they our personal friends or enemies, we hesitate not to hold up such conduct to the scorn and contempt of every man who respects honesty and justice. It is proscription, downright and unmitigated proscription, for opinion's sake; it is tell a man that he shall be held amenable to the bar of public condemnation for daring to obey his own instincts and conscience. Even Lynch law, abominable as it is, has in some cases a palliative plea, but such miserable efforts to sacrifice men, because of private views and benevolent associations, strikes us as being unequalled in rancor and malignity—*Orion*.

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THE RED RIVER OVERFLOW.—We have already published several short accounts of the great overflow in the Red River, but the following, from the Alexandria (La.) Republican, Extra, of the 21st inst, is fuller than any account we have yet seen:

The extraordinary and unheard-of flood of Red River has put it altogether beyond our power to continue the regular weekly issues of our paper. To print this extra, giving a brief account of the calamity, terrible, awful and overwhelming as it most truly is, it will be necessary for us to work in water three feet deep on one of the highest first floors in town.

The oldest inhabitants of the country, men of sixty and seventy, who were born and raised here, say that the water never has been so high as it is now during their existence. As far as we have been able to learn, it extends from hill to hill every where, covering, except a few high spots, all the alluvial lands on both sides of Red River, on Bayou Robert and Rapides and perhaps Bayou Boissac. Even a large portion of the lands of the Plaquemine settlement, which have been considered perfectly secure against high water, are partially inundated. The loss has consequently been very great. In this parish, the crops of cotton and sugar alone, estimated for the year at 25,000 bales, and the later at 10,000 hogheads, with the usual amount of it will exceed \$1,700,000, and if we include corn, stock, and damage done to property it must approximate to \$3,000,000. Our front proprietors leveled only against an 1844 rise, and many of them felt so secure behind what they conceived their invincible breast-works that they made no preparations at all for moving until the water, rising as it did with extraordinary rapidity, completely covered them. Hence on some place only a part of the stock was saved, while on others it was all lost.

The accounts of the sufferings above represent it to be even worse than it is here. Having no high land to fly to, the inhabitants have had to huddle with their cattle upon their highest grounds, and either stand in water waist deep or climb up into trees and wait for a boat to rescue them.

It is impossible to estimate the loss by the flood in the valley of Red River. Instead of upwards of 25,000, this parish will not produce 2000 bales of cotton, the valley, instead of upwards of 130,000 bales, not 30,000 will be made. The loss in this one article will consequently be \$5,000,000, which is nothing to the loss of the corn, crop, of stock, of farming implements, the destruction of improvements, and general breaking up of plantations. To these two are to be added the loss of credit, no mean item, which we must measurably suffer. Truly it is a sad fix that this country is in.

The damage done to the town cannot now be estimated, but it is considerable. Many houses are partially undermined, and others probably will be before the water leaves us. Until it does so, at least until it leaves our floor, our readers we fear will not again hear from us.

In addition to the above, we find in the New Orleans Delta, an extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated August 25th, 1849, which says:

"You have received the accounts of the destruction by the recent flood in Red River. The loss can only be computed by millions. The crops have been swept from almost every plantation on the river—the stock destroyed—fencing, and in some instances houses, washed away—the fields cut into gullies by the washing of the water, or seriously injured by deposits of sand. To add to our disasters, the caterpillar is rapidly destroying the little cotton left by the flood."

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON.—An able writer in the Boston *Advertiser* is furnishing that journal with a series of articles on the above named subject, from one of which the following is an extract:

It will now be shown by facts which are known and by assumed ones that are not likely to vary much from the truth, as to what is the increase in production of cotton, it has been counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of consumption—and consequently unless this year's crop shall be as large or even larger than that of the past year the present advanced price is likely to be maintained.

The consumption of cotton, as far as follows:

	Bales.
Great Britain	1,700,000
France	400,000
Continent of Europe, other than France	400,000
United States	2,500,000
	3,100,000

Supply of Cotton for 1849.
Crop of the U. States 2,700,000
From other countries 350,000
Total 3,050,000

Do not these facts, if they can be relied upon show the reasonableness of an advance in the value of an article of which the surplus stock is reduced to two months' consumption? and the consumption so augmented as to require a larger quantity from this country, than is likely to be produced this season?

Again, is it not reasonable that the consumers of cotton goods should pay such additional prices as to elevate them to a level with the increased cost of production consequent upon an increased one of the raw material?

The present prices of cotton goods are based on cotton at 7 cents per lb. and are selling without profit to the manufacturers, taking the average of them. Now, at a rise of three cents a pound on cotton, their supply for the coming year supposing it to be same as the present one—3,050,000 bales—will cost manufacturers upwards of seven millions of dollars more than was paid the present year—the loss of which will fall upon the manufacturers, without an addition to the existing price of goods.

A FRIEND TO THE PRESS.
Boston, August 14, 1849.

Twilight Musings.

The twilight falls in downy wings,
The last fit round the deserted tower,
The robin in the valley sings—
'Tis twilight's gentle hour,
And earth is still, and sky serene,
And calmness reigns throughout the scene.

All things in nature seek repose
At this sweet hour, so calm so blest,
Even zephyr quies the folded rose,
And sighs itself to rest:
While on the shrouded cottage door
The matron's wheel is heard no more.

And from the fevered cares of day
The mind should seek a brief repose,
Casting life's troubled thoughts away
At gentle Twilight's close:
And peace should hush the scheming breast,
And bid the o'er-taxed spirit rest.

That rest is not in crowded halls,
Where clocks are paled and lamps are bright,
Where the voice of fashion calls
Where dyes and fading flowers,
Mimic (how falsely) nature's bowers.

'Tis where the glow worm spark is seen,
And the hedgehog shines in light,
Against the moon's soft screen,
The feline glows to light:
When late we roam at this still hour,
There inspiration's spell hath power.

Or by the ocean's wending shore,
Where restless tides its pablos love,
There would I wander o'er and o'er
Counting each rippling wave,
And such scenes 'tis sweet to live,
There peace the world can never give.

A Mrs. OLIVER, living in this county, near the Wilson line, gave birth, last week to FIVE living children, all of whom were alive and doing well, up to Thursday evening. We have this statement from no doubtful authority, and it can be relied upon as truth. And what is more, the same lady presented her husband with THREE living pledges at a previous birth. All living—making eight children at two births!—*Ruth, Telegraph*.

SUSPICIOUS MILITARY ENTRENCHMENTS.—In this city, says the N. Y. Evening Post, meetings are held every other night at Lafayette Hall, in Broadway which are largely attended by young men of that class who are usually most ready for any adventure that promises movement, no matter in what direction or for what purpose. One of the gentlemen who is foremost in guiding the proceedings in these meetings is very well known at Washington. Where his father holds a prominent position, and the gentleman himself has been, within a year, a U. S. States Consul in one of the West Indies, a post which, it is commonly reported he resigned in order to engage in this enterprise. At the last meeting on Monday evening he stated, as one of the leaders of the projected expedition, that those who had signed the engagement to take part in it, might consider that their pay had commenced the week previous, and that all things would be prepared for their departure in the course of the present week. He said that the expedition was to be one of danger and hardship, that after a long sea voyage the adventurers would have to contend with men nearly as savage and much more cunning and treacherous than Indians, &c. How many had signed the articles of agreement our informant did not ascertain.

A vessel was found in the British Channel, near Cardiff, with the crew four in number, dead on board. She appeared to be the *Voyageur*, from Bordeaux.

GEORGETOWN, ENGLAND.—An compass of 11 letters—my 1, 1, 9, 6, is a range of mountains in Europe—my 2, 7, 5, is a river in Russia—my 3, 13, 5, 1, is a sea in Asia—my 4, 11, 3, 12, 7, 5, 3, is a river in Nebraska—my 5, 7, 14, 13, 3, is a cape extending into the Gulf of Mexico—my 6, 7, 11, 7, 1, 7, 2, is a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean—my 7, 14, 1, 8 is a gulf in Asia—my 8, 13, 9, 11, 4, 6, is a town in Italy—my 9, 13, 5, 3, 10, is a county in Indiana—my 10, 8, 1, 5, 13, is a lake in Russia—my 11, 7, 8, 2, 7, 8, is the capital of a division of Europe—12, 4, 3, 11, 7, 9, 10, 5, is a cape east of the United States—my 13, 8, 2, 4, 6, is a range of mountains in South America—my 14, 1, 14, 7, 5, 13, is a sea in Europe—my whole is an eminent Physician of Boston county. Answer next week. G. J.

Post Oak Spring, Ala.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton Co.
Orphans' Court in Vacation, September 7, 1849.

THIS day came Henry Melroe, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Jesse Melroe, late of said county, deceased, and by his petition in writing represents to the Court, that said decedent died seized and possessed of a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the County of Benton and State of Alabama, known and distinguished as the north west quarter of Section thirty-six, Township thirteen, Range eight east: that it is necessary to divide said tract or parcel of Land between the heirs of said decedent, fairly and beneficially divided among said heirs without a sale thereof: that the heirs and legacies of said estate are, Isaac Melroe, Henry Melroe, W. W. Melroe, Samuel H. Melroe, Jesse Melroe, Martha A. Landers, formerly Martha A. Melroe, Jacob P. Melroe, Sarah A. Melroe and Robert R. Melroe, the last three of whom are minors.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the twenty-fifth day of October next be set apart for hearing and determining said petition and application, for the sale of said land, and that publication be made of the same for at least forty days previous to said day by advertisement for three consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, as a notice to all persons interested in the sale of said Land, to be and appear at the Court House of said county on said 25th day of Oct. next, and contest the allegations set forth in said petition if they see proper. This 10th day of Sept. A. D. 1849.

ALFRED MOORE, Trust.

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There will be a Campmeeting at Ball Play Campground, commencing the Friday before the first Sabbath in October next.

Also at Frog Creek Campground, the Friday before the second Sabbath in October. It is expected that there will be a Campmeeting held in the vicinity of Spauld's old Campground—Commencing on Friday before the third Sabbath in October.

R. McMEANS.

Rome Prices Current.

Barren, country,	1 pound	10
Candles, Tallow,	do	20
Spermaceti,	do	16
Adulterated,	do	15
Coffee, Java,	1 sack	11
Colo,	do	9
Laguira,	do	9
Corn,	1 bushel	40
Corn Meal,	do	50
Cordage, Rope Repe,	1 yard	12
Manilla,	1 lb	12
Cotton,	do	16
Flour,	1 bushel	40
Flour, No. 1 & No. 2,	do	38
Hides, Green,	1 pound	9
Iron, Swedish,	do	5
English,	do	5
Lead,	do	7
Ham,	do	7
Local,	do	7
Larders, Brandy, (Cognac)	1 gallon	1,50
Whisky,	do	1,00
Peach,	1 bushel	1,00
Whiskey,	do	40
Rum,	do	45
Gin,	do	50
White, Sweet,	1 gallon	1,00
Molasses,	do	1,00
Port,	do	2,00
Molasses,	1 gallon	35
West India,	do	50
Cyprus,	do	50
Nails,	1 keg	61
Peaches, Dry Pared,	1 bushel	1,25
Thurpeal,	do	4
Pears,	1 bushel	30
Raisins,	do	30
Salt, Liverpool,	1 bushel	42
Salt, Table,	1 bushel	20
Oysters,	1 bushel	50
Sugar, New Orleans,	1 barrel	9
Portwine,	do	10
Santa Cruz,	do	10
Refined,	do	11
Loaf,	do	12
Cheese, Cheddar,	do	11
Tallow, Northern,	1 pound	13
Tallow, Southern,	do	13
Teas, Compound,	1 gallon	75
Black,	do	75
Black,	do	75
Tobacco, Chewing,	1 lb	20
Smoking,	do	20
Wool, Raw,	1 pound	25
Wool, Spun,	1 pound	25
White, Laid in oil,	1 lb	20
Do, Dry,	1 lb	10
Varnish, Copal,	1 gallon	2,50
Do, Lead,	do	3,00
Oil, Olive,	1 gallon	1,25
Lined	do	1,10

WALKER & WALTER.

Factors & General Commission Merchants,
No. 7, Boyce & Co. No. 5, Wharf,
GEORGETOWN, S. C.
Particular attention given to all consignments of Cotton & Produce consigned to their charge. Liberal advances made when desired.

RICHARD T. WALKER. GEO. H. WALTER.
Sept. 11, 1849.—*Am.*

SAVANNAH & AUGUSTA.

The Steamboat Company of Ga.
ARE prepared for the approaching season's business, and can insure dispatch to such points as may be entrusted to their care, in all cases of the river.

In addition to the three Steamers in commission, and lighters, a new, large, and very light draught

TROY STEAMER.

will soon be on the river, which will greatly increase the facilities of the Company, and improve promptness in the transmission of freight. The departure of some of the boats will be established, so as to expedite freight received from the Steam Ship.

All goods will be forwarded free of commission. Produce from the Georgia Railroad will also be forwarded free of commission, and all expenses paid, and collected at Savannah, or from vessels when required.

The general satisfaction this Company has given to its patrons, shall not be diminished. Merchandise should be directed to the care of the agent of the Company.

LOOK OUT.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO
Dr. J. Y. Nisbet, will call on Young & Nisbet and settle up; all persons indebted to Young & Nisbet will save costs by paying very soon, as *Indulgence has become a sin.*

YOUNG & NISBET.
Sept. 11, 1849.—*It.*

Notice.

I WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, before the Court House door, on the first Monday in October next, ONE LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, NAMED CATTY,

aged about 21 or 22 years, and her infant, color black—was the property of Aaron Cantrell, to satisfy two F. f. as in my hands one in favor of Miller, Ripley & Co. and one in favor of James McCarren. Both issued from the circuit court of Benton county.

C. SUBLETT, S. J. R. C.
Aug. 11, 1849.

CASH.

ALL PERSONS in debt to the undersigned are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as he is necessarily compelled to have money; and in case this notice is not heeded, persons indebted to him, may rest assured of finding their notes and accounts, *unforgotten*, in the hands of officers for collection.

R. D. ROWLAND.
Sept. 11, 1849.

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee, for purposes therein set forth made by Jo. M. Wadsworth to C. Sublett, I will proceed to sell agreeably to the requirements of said Deed, on the twenty-second day of September, before the Court house door in Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to wit: Two grey horses named Tiger and Amos, one sorrel horse and a two horse wagon and harness, and one saddle mare.

ALFRED MOORE, Trust.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEO.

Session of 1849-50.
THE next Course of Lectures will be commenced on the first Monday in November, and continue until the 1st of March following.

FACULTY.

George M. Newton, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
J. A. Dugas, M. D. Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
Alexander Meade, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

J. P. Garvin, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
L. D. Ford, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

Joseph A. Eve, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Paul F. Eve, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

H. F. Campbell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Robert Campbell, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator.

A course of Lectures upon Medical Jurisprudence will be delivered by Professor Garvin. The Faculty will endeavor to make their instruction as demonstrative as possible.

Requisites for Graduation as heretofore. Board may be obtained at from \$13 to \$17 per month, every thing included.

The fees for the entire course of Lectures, including Hospital ticket, (once only) \$10. Practical Anatomy, (to be taken once) \$10.

The friends and alumni of this institution are invited to send to the Faculty, during the course of Lectures, persons in indigent circumstances who may require surgical operations as provision has been made for their accommodation whilst under treatment. By order of the Board.

G. M. NEWTON, Dean.
September 4, 1849.

The State of Alabama.

St. Clair County.
County Court sitting for Orphans' Business, Special Term,
20th day of August, A. D. 1849.

THIS day came Waid B. Neely, administrator of the Estate of Thomas Jones deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.</

DR. HENDRICK.
Practicing Physi-
cian and Surgeon,
etc.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office is that formerly occupied by
Dr. NISBET
Feb. 20, 1849.—1v.

C. C. PORTER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
I WANT it distinctly understood by
all those who may wish my ser-
vices, that I will operate as cheap as any
other Dentist, and you may rest assured
that any one saying to the contrary,
is all humbug, for I am determined that
no one shall take my business by un-
derworking, or lower prices than com-
mon rates. The proof of the pudding
is in eating it. TRY ME.
April 24, 1849.

DeKalb Tax Sale.
ON MONDAY THE 17TH DAY
OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
I will sell to the highest bidder for cash
before the Court house door in the
Town of Lebanon, Ala. the following
described Lots in Lebanon DeKalb
County, Ala. or so much thereof as
will pay off and satisfy the amounts
due upon each for State and County
Tax and Cost.

Lot No.	State and county tax	1-12 cents.
51	"	4 1-2 "
58	"	" 3 "
69	"	" 3 "
41	"	61 4 "
4	"	4 1-2 "
15	"	3 1-2 "
16	"	" 4 "
18	"	" 4 "
19	"	" 5 "
20	"	4 1-2 "
27	"	" 6 "
30	"	" 6 "
31	"	" 10 "
13	"	" 3 "
14	"	" 5 "

JOHN GIBSON.
Tax Collector of DeKalb Co.
May 29, 1849.—3m.—p f \$22 50.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

WM. JOHNSON & CO.
Respectfully tender their grateful ac-
knowledgements to their friends and
the public generally for past patron-
age, and solicits a continuance of
the same for the ensuing season.—
Our friends and the public will at all
times find us at our well known Store
on the right hand side of Broad street,
known as the granite Store opposite
Wm. E. Alexander, & Co.

We will keep a large and well se-
lected Stock of Dry Goods. Also a
large assortment of Groceries suitable
to the country trade, consisting of Su-
gar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Steel,
Nails, Mackerel, &c. &c.—also, Bag-
ging, Rope, and Twine—all of which
will be sold at the lowest and most re-
duced prices.

It will afford us great pleasure to fur-
nish our friends with any of the above
named articles that they may want, or
execute any orders for the same, giv-
ing time on such sales until they dis-
pose of their produce.

We are also prepared to make liberal
advances on Cotton consigned to us for
shipment, free of the 1-12 per cent.
commission usually charged by Com-
mission Merchants of other places.
Rome Geo., Aug. 24, '49.—3m.

State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Orphans' Court, August 14, 1849.

THIS day came Daniel Bush, Execu-
tor of the last will and testament
of John Bush, late of said County, de-
ceased, who had heretofore filed his ac-
counts and vouchers, together with a
list of the heirs of said dec'd, for a fi-
nal settlement of his Executorship, and
due advertisement had thereof for a set-
tlement on the 27th of July, 1849, but
no settlement being had on that day, it
is therefore ordered by the Court, that
Friday the 5th day of October next, be
set for making said final settlement, and
that publication be made in the Jack-
sonville Republican for three consecu-
tive weeks, and at least forty days pre-
vious to said 5th day of October next,
as a notice to all persons interested in
said settlement to be and appear at the
Court House of said county on the day
aforesaid and contest said settlement if
they see proper. Witness, A. Woods,
Clerk of said court at Office, this 14th
day of August, 1849.

A. WOODS, Clk.

Aug. 21, 1849.—3t.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber thankful for former
patronage, takes pleasure in in-
forming his friends and the public in
general, that he has taken the house
situated on the North West corner of
a public square, where he is pre-
pared to accommodate his old customers
with comfortable rooms, and good Sta-
bles for horses. Call and see.
AARON CANTRELL.

State of Alabama,

DeKalb County.

TAKEN up and posted by

Solomon Clayton,

living on the Lookout

Mountain, one sorrel

mare Pony, about five years old, weak

eyed, near fourteen hands high, no

marks or bands perceivable, appraised

to twenty dollars and fifty cents, the

12 day of June 1849.

Attest, A. W. MAJIBERS, Clk.

July 21, 1849.

HERMAN ROBERTS,

Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

154, Gibbons Buildings,

and 73-709 SAVANNAH, GA.

JACKSONVILLE MALE

ACADEMY.

THE fall session of this institution

will commence on Monday

the 30th inst, under the superintendence

of Mr. JOHN T. PEARSON.

It is desired, that all who may wish

to attend themselves, with this Acade-

my, should be present, at the com-

mencement.

July 17, 1849.

LAW NOTICES.
WILLIAM P. DAVIS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on
"Of fee Row."
May 20, 1848.

WILLIAM H. FORNEY,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on
"Office Row."
May 20, 1848.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will attend faithfully to all business en-
trusted to his care in the Courts of the
County, and the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 7, 1847.—1v.

A. J. WALKER.
AND
J. B. MARTIN.
HAVE formed a partnership in the
practice of law. Their office in
Jacksonville, Ala., up stairs over the
store of S. P. Hudson & Co., where
one, or both may, at all times be found.
Jan. 11th 1848.

LAW FIRM.
THE undersigned have this day
formed a partnership in the practice
of Law under the firm name and style
of "WALKER & SMITH." Office of
Walden Centre, and of Smith, Cedar
Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.
GEORGE S. WALDEN,
ROBT W. SMITH.
Feb 20, 1849.—1v.

JOHN I. THOMASON.
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
Will attend promptly to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in St.
Clair and the adjoining counties.

G. & H. Cameron,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crocker and Glass-Ware,
153 Meeting St., opposite Haynes Co.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at
as low rates as they can be purchased in any
City in the Union. March 6, 1849.

GEORGE E. HAYNES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Ala.,
Will attend promptly to all business,
in the line of his profession, entrusted to his
management in the several Courts of Ben-
ton and adjoining Counties.
June 19, 1849.

J. A. McCAMBELL.
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Will continue to practice in all the
Courts of Benton Cherokee, DeKalb,
St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph
counties.

REFERENCES:
S. P. Hudson, Jacksonville, Ala.
Hoke & Abernathy, " "
Woodward & Porter, " "
Dickson & Easley, Alexandria "
McMillan & Isbell, " "
Henry E. Grimes, Esq., N. Y.
M. S. Cassey, of the House of Reps.
& McMillan, Mobile Ala.
McGarter & Allen, Charleston, S. C.
Wm. E. Alexander, Rome, Geo.
Hon. Robert Anderson Danridge, Ten.
S. R. Wallace, Knoxville, Ten.
Gen. Wm. Wallace, Maryville, Ten.
Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Galveston, Texas.
Charles Lewis, Esq., Henderson, " "
John More & Co., Talladega, Ala.
Jun 5, 1849.

S. D. HALE,
Attorney at Law
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville Ala.,
Will attend promptly to all business that
may be confided to his care in the Courts of
Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladega, and Randolph in the Supreme Court,
REFER TO
R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville,
Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville,
Hon. C. F. Keith, Athens,
Whitcomb & Brown, Augusta Chattahoochee, Ten.
Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C.
Office No. 5, South-east of Public Sq.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration have
been granted to the undersigned by
the Judge of the Orphans court of
Benton county, on the estate of Wil-
liam Lewis deceased, on the 11th day
of June 1849; all persons having
claims against said estate, are hereby
notified to present them duly authen-
ticated, within the time prescribed by
law, or they will be barred.
S. D. HALE, Adm'r.
July 6th 1849.

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK
(Late Roosevelt & Baker.)
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
No. 17 Hayne St.—Charleston, S. C.
H. L. ROOSEVELT.
SIMON HYDE.
R. A. CLARK
April 4, 1848.

DYE, ROBERTSON, & Co
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
(AT THEIR OLD STAND.)
Mintosh St., Augusta,
Georgia.
Branch of the same firm under the
style and name of
J. F. M. CLAY, our agent at Rome Ga. is
authorized to make liberal advances on cotton
shipped to our house either in Augusta or Char-
leston.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a reg-
ular term of the Orphans court of
Benton county, Alabama, held on the
21st day of July 1848, letters testa-
mentary, duly granted to the under-
signed as executor &c. of the estate of
Thos. T. Walker deceased. All per-
sons having claims against said estate,
are required to exhibit the same, with
in the time limited by law, or the same
will be barred.
THOS. A. WALKER, Ex'r &c.
Jun 1849.—5t.

J. M. NEWBY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c., Under the United States Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
If you are in want of any article in the CLOTHING, HAT or CAP line
just call in at NEWBY'S and select them. The styles, quality and price
cannot fail to please.
They also keep a good lot of SHIRTS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, HAND-
KERCHIEFS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c.
Call and look at them. February 27, 1849.

**THE "MONTGOMERY MANU-
FACTURING COMPANY'S"
IRON WORKS!**
Are now in readiness for the recep-
tion and prompt execution of all orders
in their line, and are fully prepared
for the manufacture of Steam Engines,
Steam Boats, Rail Road, and Mill Work
of all kinds, both cast and wrought;
Gun Gearing and Castings for Cotton
Gins; Fence, Balcony and other de-
scriptions of Iron Railings, of every
variety; as also Fancy Cast Iron Work
of every description; Gudgeons and
Water Wheels of all sizes and patterns;
Cast Iron Fire Places, Grates, Win-
dow Lintels and Sills both plain and
ornamental; Cast Iron Columns; Wa-
ter Pipes, Lamp and Avenue Posts;
Shedding and Pulleys of all sizes;
Sugar Kettles and Boilers; Cast and
wrought Iron Ploughs of various pat-
terns. In short all descriptions of Cast
and Wrought Iron work, both heavy &
light; Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Gun
Gearing, &c. constantly on hand.
Light and Heavy Forging, of every
description, done with dispatch. Prices
moderate, and all work warranted.—
The attention of Captains and Own-
ers of our river Steam Boats is particu-
larly invited. Various sizes of Grate
Bar patterns always on hand.—High-
est prices (in cash or work) paid for
old Iron. Patterns of all kinds made
to order.

NEW STORE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Rome, and its vicinity that he has
opened a splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
at the corner immediately below the Printing
Office, Broad Street.
Also, First Class Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Mo-
lasses, Mustard, and a fine assortment of Boots
and Shoes, ready made Clothing, New York
style; Fancy Goods, Saddles, Bibles, &c., &c.,
various styles; a fine lot of Carpets, Cabinet
Carriages, Suits and Furnishings; a com-
plete variety of School Books, Novels, Bibles, &c.,
&c. Glasses and Crochery Ware; all of which he
pledges himself to sell at as good, and perhaps a
little better terms than can be purchased in the
place.
The public generally are cordially invited to
pay him a visit, inspect his goods and learn his
prices.
Rome, March 6, 1849.—1v.
GEORGE W. BEALL,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Broad Street, Rome Ga.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his
line in the neatest and most fashion-
able style. Paris Fashions Received
Monthly, and will be forwarded to any
Tailor at \$12.00 a year, or a single
copy at \$1.00. Trimmings of a fine
quality constantly kept on hand.
WANTED,
One or two Journeymen Tailors, none
need apply but those of steady habits
and good workmen.
Feb. 13, 1849. Cm

Wool Department.
This department will soon be pre-
pared for spinning and weaving. The
Double Carders are now in operation
and connected with them a newly in-
vented Burrer, which takes the Burr
from the wool and beats from it every
particle of trash without injury to the
staple. Wool promptly carded at 10
cts. per pound.—Woolen fabrics or
cash given for wool.
No wool purchased or received for
carding without being well washed.
The Flouting & Grist Mill.
Will shortly be in operation—of
which due notice will be given.
LUMBER PLANES.
In successful operation, and planed
Lumber of all descriptions always
on hand. Flooring prepared for laying
down at \$19 (mill measure) per thou-
sand and feet.—Same when brought to the
plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at
\$5 per thousand.
Deliveries will be made on Boats, or
the Rail Road, free of drayage.
The patronage of all who desire to
encourage home enterprise is respect-
fully solicited, and assurances given of
the superiority of all work coming from
the company.
Address GINDRAT & Co.
or J. S. WINTER & Co.
Agts, Montgomery Manufacturing Co.
Montgomery, Aug. 3, 1848.

Books and Stationery.
Including a good supply of Historical,
School and miscellaneous books. Bi-
bles, Hymn Books, Poems, Novels,
New Publications &c. Can and Letter
Paper, Note Paper, But and Fancy
Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Wa-
ter Colors, and Paint Boxes, Blank
Books, Memorandums, Journals, Ledg-
ers, Day Books and every variety of
articles, usually kept in the Stationery
line, all of which are offered at whole-
sale and retail prices on the most rea-
sonable terms. Orders punctually at-
tended to goods forwarded with Des-
patch.
Two doors above the Exchange Ho-
tel, Broad street, Rome Geo.
J. D. DICKERSON.
Feb 20, 1849.—1y

J. D. DICKERSON,
Druggist,
ROME, GEORGIA.
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Glass Chemi-
cals, &c.
WOOL CARDING done at Chock-
locko Factory in the shortest
time, and on accommodating terms.
Rolls made here are warranted equal
to any made in the State. Also, Rolls
for sale at 37 cents, per pound.
J. & R. McKIBBIN.
April 3, 1849.

**Warehouse, Commission &
General Forwarding Business,**
Rome, Georgia.
COMBS & PENTECOST,
Respectfully tender their ser-
vices to their friends and acquaint-
ances, and all who may favor
them with their patronage in
Northern Alabama, in the above business, and
their Warehouse is situated near,
and very convenient to the Rail Road Depot.—
Their strict and prompt attention will be given
to the business in all departments.—They will
make cash advances on cotton consigned to them
or send in this market or for shipment to another
required.—Charges made rate.
Rome, Ga. September 1848

Notice.
The Methodist camp-meeting at White
Plains will come off including the
5th Sunday in September, beginning the
Thursday night before, Ministers and
friends from a distance are cordially in-
vited to attend.
Also the camp-meeting at Coldwater
will include the 1st Sunday in October,
beginning the Thursday night before.
J. B. F. HILL.
H. & W. P. HALL,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 12, Central Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
March 6, 1849.
GEORGE C. WHATLEY,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery;
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ROME, GA.
J. L. HILBURN, former proprie-
tor of the Kingston Hotel, takes this
method of informing his former patrons
and the public generally that he has
purchased the entire interest of S. T.
Combs in this Hotel, and has taken pos-
session and now ready to serve them to
the best of his ability.
Jan. 30, 1849.

COMMITTED
TO the jail of Jacksonville,
Benton Co., on the 21st
June 1849, a negro man
named Lige, about 25 or 26
years old—black, 5 feet 3 or 9 inches
high. When committed, he had on a
black cloth cap and dark sack coat.—
He says he belongs to a man named
Hanna, living in Perry county, Ala.,
not far from the town of Marion.
The owner is requested to come for-
ward, prove property, pay charges and
take him away, or he will be dealt with
as the law directs.
C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.
June 10, 184.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned
from trading for a note, Allen
Elston, for Two hundred and fifty dol-
lars, dated in the Summer or Septem-
ber, 1848. Credited for the interest up
to January 1849, as I have either lost
or misplaced the said note.
WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.
July 24, 1849.—4t

Gillilands & Howell,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
NO. 7, HAYNE-STREET.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Executors Sale.
THE county court of Randolph coun-
ty, Alabama, having granted to the
undersigned, Executor of the last will
and testament of William Fanning,
late of Randolph county Alabama, de-
ceased, and order of sale, to sell a part
of the real estate of said testator. No-
tice is hereby given that on the FIRST
MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1849;
I will sell at public sale, before the
Court house door, at Weadwoe Ala-
bama, the following lands to wit:
Fraction C. in S 22, T 19, R 11, the
N W 1/4 of the N W 1/4 S 23, T 19, R
11, the N E 1/4 of the S W 1/4 S 23, T 19,
R 11; the S E 1/4 of the N E 1/4 S 21,
T 19 R 11; the S E 1/4 of the S W 1/4
S 23, 10 R 11; the W 1/4 of the S E 1/4
S 23, T 20 R 11; the W 1/4 of the S E 1/4
S 23, T 19 R 11; the N W 1/4 of the
S W 1/4 S 21, T 19 R 11; which includes
the Gold Mines, formerly owned by
William Fanning, near Weadwoe.—
A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS will
be given, bound with good security for
the purchase money.
JAMES M. NICLE, Ex'r &c.
July 31, 1849.

LAND SALE.
IN pursuance to an order of the Or-
phans court of DeKalb county, State
of Alabama, I will offer for sale, to
the highest bidder, on Saturday
the 25th of August next, on the
premises, on a CREDIT OF
TWELVE MONTHS, a tract of land
belonging to the Estate of Josiah Hun-
naway, deceased, known and described
as a part of the East half of the north
East quarter of Section 33, in Town-
ship 6 of range 9 East, in the District
of Land subject to sale at Lebanon.
Alabama, containing 39 Acres. Also
16 Acres apart of North west quarter,
Section 34, in T. 6, R. 9, East in said
district. Bond and approved security
will be required.
J. G. HEESEON, Adm'r.
June 10, 1849.

Notice.
I WILL offer for sale to the highest
bidder for cash, in the town of Jac-
sonville, before the Court House door,
on the first Monday in September next,
ONE NIGLY NEGRO GIRL,
named Catty, aged about 21 or 22 years,
called black, as the property of Aaron
Cantrell, to satisfy two Ff in my hands
one in favor of Miller, Repley
&c., and one in favor of James McCart-
ten. Bath issued from the circuit court
of Benton county.
C. SUBLETT, Sh'ff, B. C.
Aug. 14, 1849.

Riley's Sarsaparilla.
THIS is a GENUINE Sarsaparilla,
carefully prepared from ingredients that
are recommended by medical men as the most certain
in the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula,
Eruptions on the skin, and all those diseases
arising from an impure state of the blood, the im-
proper use of Mercury, &c.
Numerous certificates could be given of its effi-
cacy in curing what other preparations, bearing the
name of Sarsaparilla, are recommended to do, but
Riley's Sarsaparilla has been in use sufficiently
long to establish its superiority over all others
—and as it is made as it should be, according to
a formula approved by the medical faculty, we
could only refer to them and to the number of
sufferers, of some of whom it is the life, and to
those who have been restored to health and the enjoy-
ment of life, by its use. In large bottles, price
\$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. A liberal discount
made to retailers. Sold wholesale and retail by
HAYLAND, RISLEY & CO, Augusta,
Wholesale and retail dealers in choice MED-
ICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. Their
connection with HAYLAND, REESE & Co., New
York, and HAYLAND, HARRAL & Co., Char-
leston, give them some advantages in procuring the
purest and best of all the ingredients, and in
selling at very low prices.
February 27, 1849.

B. B. Plumb & Co.,
Between the United States Hotel, and
Post Office Corner,
(Wm. HAINES OLD STAND.)
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVE now on hand, and are constantly re-
ceiving supplies of Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass
Paint and Undiluted Medicines and Chemi-
cals, and every article in their line of business,
which they are prepared to sell at fair prices, and
on accommodating terms.
Physicians, Painters and Merchants will find
it to their advantage to call on us, as we are de-
termined to sell only Genuine Medicines; and we
cannot any article fail to give entire satisfaction,
we will be pleased to have it returned.
D. B. PLUMB.
Feb. 27, 1849. HENRY BACON, M. D.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS
AND NO MISTAKE.**
THE citizens of Jacksonville and vi-
cinity are respectfully invited to
call on the subscriber and examine his
Stock of
DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of printed Lawns,
French Muslins, Bareges, Silks, and Sil-
k-Tissues, Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Mus-
lin, Scotch and French Gingham, and
a large variety of Prints; also a well
assorted stock of
Ready Made Clothing.
Panama Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes &c
Which he pledges himself to sell as
cheap if not

A Little Cheaper
than they can be got any where else!
CALL EXAMINE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.
JOSEPH SUL/BACH.
May 15, 1849.—1f
JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Against the World at the Cabinet Mak-
ing Business.
THE subscriber is still carrying on
the above business at his shop in
Jacksonville.
All orders for FURNITURE filled
at the shortest notice, of good materials
at low prices and in a style of workman-
ship, unsurpassed by any shop in the
State.
My prices are so low that I shall be
compelled to have cash for my work.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
June 12, 1849.

MOUNT ZION ACADEMY.
THE second term of the current
Scholastic year, will open on the
Third Monday in July.
Rates and regulation as heretofore.
JAMES KNOX.
July 1, 1849.—4t

Shackelford's Hotel,
CENTRE, CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.
W. A. Shackelford has taken the
Hotel formerly owned by G. W.
Crozier where he hopes to
give satisfaction to all who may favor
him with a call. Feb. 13, 1849.

To Travellers going North.
The great Mail Route from
Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of
Laurens st. daily, at 3 p. m. after
the arrival of the Southern cars, via
WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PE-
TERSBERG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA.
The public is respectfully informed
that the steamers of this line, from
Charleston to Wilmington, are in first
rate condition, and are navigated by
well known and experienced com-
manders, and the Railroads are in fine or-
der, thereby securing both safety and
despatch. A through ticket having al-
ready been in operation is now contin-
ued as a permanent arrangement from
Charleston to Philadelphia. Passen-
gers availing themselves thereof, will
have the option either to continue with-
out delay through the route or other-
wise, to stop at any of the intermediate
points, renewing their seats on the line
to suit their convenience. By this route
travellers may reach New York on the
third day during business hours. Bag-
gage will be ticketed on board the
Steamer to Weldon, as likewise on the
change of cars, at the intermediate
points from thence to Philadelphia.
Through Tickets to Philadelphia at \$20
each, can alone be had from E. WIN-
SLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and
Raleigh Railroad Company, at the of-
fice of the Company lot of Laurens st.,
to whom please apply. For other in-
formation inquire of
C. DUNCAN,
at the Charleston Hotel.
May 1, 1849.

REGULAR STEAM SHIP LINE
FROM
Charleston to Philadelphia.
The Steam Ship
COLUMBUS,
Capt. JAMES B. PECK,
will leave Charleston for Philadelphia
on Thursday 17th inst. and will con-
tinue leaving on the same day, every
alternate week, until further notice.
For engagements of passage apply
to
H. F. BAKER,
Fitzsimon's Wharf.
Cabin passage, \$18.
Steerage do. \$10.
The Steam Ship CAROLINA, now
building in Philadelphia, will complete
the weekly line between the two cities.
May 1, 1849.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
Every Saturday afternoon throughout the
Year.
Through to New York in 60 Hours.
The splendid Ocean
Steam Ship NOR-
THERN, a d
SOUTHERN, will leave Adger's
wharves alternately every Saturday Af-
ternoon throughout the year.
For Freight or Passage, having splen-
did State Room accommodations, apply
to the Agent, at Charleston, S. C.
HENRY MISKROON,
Corner East Bay & Adger's S. Wharf.
Price of Cabin Passage, \$25
" " Steerage, " 8
May 1, 1849.

**New and Improved
COTTON GINS,**
AT ROME, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned would respect-
fully inform the public, and cotton
planters particularly, that they have
just got their Manufactory in operation
one mile South of Rome, where they
intend to manufacture a superior article
of Cotton Gins, with all the late im-
provements attached, among which is
a new patent Water Box, which may
be used without oil or grease of any
kind, and is still infallibly secure from
fire, the gudgeons being always wet
when the machine is at work, we also
have what we call and think to be an
improvement on